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ABSTRACT

In the fall of 1979 the Department of Law and Public Safety established a task force on juvenile drug and alcohol use in New Jersey. A survey instrument was developed as a cooperative effort by the Departments of Law and Public Safety, Education, and Health, and was administered to approximately 2,000 high school sophomores, juniors, and seniors throughout New Jersey. The data obtained from that survey were analyzed to identify and describe the types of substances used, the frequency of use, and patterns of substance abuse. Information was also reported regarding the perceived availability of illicit substances and respondent attitudes regarding substance use. The results of the survey were issued in the spring of 1981. Subsequent administrations of the survey took place in 1983, 1986, and 1989. Findings from the 1989 survey are organized into two major sections in this report: Prevalence of Substance Use, and Student Attitudes and Patterns of Substance Use. Each section includes both narrative highlights of the major findings as well as detailed tables of the relevant data. In addition, comparisons are made throughout the report between the findings of this and the previous surveys. To assist in identifying noteworthy trends in the data, notations are included indicating those changes which are statistically significant. A third section is included containing more detailed data regarding the frequencies of specific substance use by major respondent subgroups. The 1989 survey instrument is appended. (LLL)

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DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG NEW JERSEY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS 1990

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DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG NEW JERSEY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

1990

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DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG

NEW JERSEY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

1990

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This project represents the continued commitment of the Attorney General of the State of New Jersey and the Division of Criminal Justice to addressing the serious problem of substance abuse among our young people. Essential to the successful completion of this effort has been the ongoing support and cooperation of the New Jersey Department of Education. Specifically I would like to thank Joel Bloom, Walter McCarroll and Phillip Brown who have been instrumental throughout the past year in implementing and conducting the survey. In addition, the ongoing cooperation of Richard Russo, Charles Currie and John French in the Department of Health is most appreciated.

We are most grateful to the high school principals and local school district officials in those schools selected to be in the survey sample. Their willingness to participate in this project and their efforts in facilitating administration of the survey are most appreciated. We clearly recognize that absent their genuine support this project could not have been successfully undertaken.

Finally, I would like to especially thank Lillian Edolo and Sharon Leary of the Research and Evaluation Section in the Division of Criminal Justice for their contributions in the production of this report. Through their efforts this issue is addressed in a manner which we hope will reach all concerned.

Robert T. Winter
Director, Division of Criminal Justice

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PREFACE

It is felt by the project committee that one comment is needed concerning the method by which the survey results are presented in this report, specifically with regard to the changes or trends which are evident between the 1986 and 1989 surveys or across all four administrations. Some question did arise as to the extent to which this report should go in addressing those changes. The report does carefully document the direction and magnitude of changes observed in both the actual levels of substance use reported by the students and their attitudes or perceptions regarding the use of drugs and alcohol. The report further distinguishes those trends or changes with regard to their statistical significance.

The project committee clearly recognizes that the calculation of levels of statistical significance is but the first step in assessing the real importance or impact of these changes. Change which is statistically significant will not always be the same as change which is of practical significance as an indicator of progress in addressing this most serious problem. It is only by informed interpretation of trends which will be evident as this report is read that practical significance or progress can be accurately gauged. There is no doubt that well-informed and dedicated professionals will differ in their interpretation and explanation of the results presented in this report. It will only be through

the careful synthesis and weighing of these interpretations that we can assess the practical impact of changes observed in student substance use. The complexity of this problem and the limitations of this survey combine to make that so.

In the past, this report has not attempted to offer explanations or interpretation for any of the results presented. However, the 1989 survey concludes a decade of information gathering regarding the issue of drug and alcohol use among our state's high school students. During that time 9,086 students have been surveyed and dramatic change has taken place. It is the belief of the project committee that something should be communicated here about the positive nature of the changes observed in our public high schools since the project's inception in 1980.

With respect to substance use among this state's high school students, the news about change is good. The use of drugs and alcohol has declined significantly, from experimental or sporadic use all the way to frequent or regular substance use, the trends are clear and encouraging. Attitudes, beliefs and individual values and standards of conduct undoubtedly play an important role in the manner in which high school students confront the issue of substance use. To the extent that this survey measures such constructs, it is evident here too that the thinking of students today is remarkably different than that of their predecessors over the past decade. In these surveys, we

have been told valuable information about what is working and what might work even more in efforts to prevent or reduce substance use among our high school students.

It is true that this survey series can't tell us precisely what made how much difference or had how much impact. That limitation, however, makes it no less clear that positive change has been taking place. It is the collective opinion of those who have worked on this project that it ought to be simply acknowledged that a lot of people, in many different places, have been doing something right. Certainly a shortcoming of this project is that there are many who are not surveyed, namely those not in school. This limitation, ironically, serves to better focus some of what we have learned from these surveys. Those who deal with this complex issue in our schools must be recognized as significant contributors to the changes observed. Their efforts have been of consequence in nurturing and promoting positive change.

All would agree that the encouraging trends evident in the recent surveys should serve as a call for more rather than less effort in this critical area. This encouraging news is not cause to move efforts and resources elsewhere, rather it demonstrates prevailing reason to do more of what has been done and to find even better ways to effect more change. If momentum plays any role in issues such as this,

the timing could not be better. It is true that we can only speak in these surveys of those who are in school, we don't know about those young people who drop out of school. Nonetheless, among those who stay in school, the 1980's have been a time when things got better. Those in school today, the 10th, 11th and 12th grade students of 1990, are different than those of ten years ago, even five years ago. We can only hope that it is a difference which will persist in their lives as young adults.

Wayne S. Fisher, Ph.D.
Project Director

INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 1979, concern over the problem of drug and alcohol abuse among the youth of this state prompted the Department of Law and Public Safety to establish the Task Force on Juvenile Drug and Alcohol Use in New Jersey. This group recognized that in order to ascertain effective means of dealing with the drug and alcohol problem of our youth, it was first necessary to determine the extent of drug and alcohol abuse as well as those factors contributing to that use. It was felt that such knowledge would enable responsible government agencies to more intelligently focus their efforts at understanding and combating this most pervasive problem.

In its effort to gain a better understanding of drug and alcohol use and abuse in general, the Task Force interviewed a wide variety of experts in disciplines relating to juvenile substance use. These experts were drawn from educational, legal, judicial, social and medical institutions throughout the State of New Jersey. As a result of these initial sessions, the Task Force learned that accurate and comprehensive information upon which to base important decisions concerning combating juvenile drug and alcohol abuse in New Jersey was simply not available. The information that was available often tended to be of the following types: (1) nationwide studies of juvenile drug and alcohol abuse; (2) sample-specific studies in the State of New Jersey focusing at most on one or two school districts; or (3) highly segmented studies focusing on a

specific segment of the population, e.g., young persons entering treatment centers for drug related problems. Consequently, the Task Force determined to focus its efforts on obtaining a comprehensive analysis of juvenile substance abuse as it then existed in this state. The hope was that the information generated would be used to refine prevention and treatment programs, and to encourage communication among juveniles, educators, parents and law enforcement personnel, and members of the social service community.

Toward that end, it was decided to develop a survey instrument designed to generate information relative to the extent of juvenile drug and alcohol abuse. The survey was undertaken as a cooperative effort by the Departments of Law and Public Safety, Education and Health and was administered to approximately 2,000 high school sophomores, juniors and seniors throughout New Jersey. The data obtained from that survey were subsequently analyzed to identify and describe the types of substances used, the frequency of use, and patterns of substance abuse. Information was also reported regarding the perceived availability of illicit substances and respondent attitudes regarding substance use. The results of the survey were issued in the spring of 1981 as Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students.

Over the ensuing years, that publication has received widespread distribution both nationally and within New Jersey and has served as a valuable resource for a variety

of professionals involved in substance abuse education, prevention and treatment. The survey report has been a part of every major in-service training and awareness presentation concerning drug and alcohol abuse in this state. It has been the experience of substance abuse professionals that the survey has been an effective tool in addressing the all too common denial of this problem by civic and school officials, parents, school boards and other community groups. The survey provided accurate, factual data with which to document the very existence and extent of this most serious problem. Speculation and conjecture gave way to fact regarding the extent of substance abuse among our high school students. Prevention and education professionals statewide report that the survey has served well to quickly establish the credibility of their presentations, and has been quite favorably received by audiences of all types.

During 1983, and again in 1986 it became evident to many of those involved in substance abuse prevention and education programs that an update of the survey data would ensure its ongoing value in their efforts to address this problem among our youth. It was recognized that repeating the survey would once again provide a current comprehensive body of knowledge concerning substance abuse among the state's high school students. In addition, it was believed that current survey data would provide an initial basis for the assessment of ongoing substance education programs in the

state's high schools. A comparison of these surveys would be useful in detecting any change in student attitudes regarding substance use, as well as noting any change in the level of student knowledge regarding the risks of substance use. Finally, the survey would identify and gauge any changes or trends in student behavior patterns concerning the actual use of alcohol and drugs which have taken place in the three years elapsed between surveys.

The surveys were cooperatively undertaken by the Departments of Health, Education and Law and Public Safety. A four member project committee was formed with representation from each of the above agencies, and initial planning for these surveys was undertaken in the spring of 1983 and 1986. The survey was administered in the fall of 1983 and 1986 to over 2,000 tenth, eleventh and twelfth grade students throughout the state. Experience with the results of these subsequent surveys, Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students 1984 and Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students 1987, made it quite evident that the information generated by this project had established itself as a vital resource in this state's efforts to combat substance abuse. The project committee reconvened in late 1988 to begin preparation for the fourth administration of the survey. In the fall of 1989, once again, the survey was administered to over 2,000 tenth, eleventh and twelfth grade students in New Jersey.

The survey findings are organized into two major sections: Prevalence of Substance Use and Student Attitudes and Patterns of Substance Use. Each section includes both narrative highlights of the major findings as well as detailed tables of the relevant data. In addition, comparisons are made throughout the report between the findings of this survey and those of the 1980, 1983 and 1986 surveys. To assist in identifying noteworthy trends in the data, notations are included indicating those changes which are statistically significant. For those readers wishing to pursue or further investigate specific points of interest raised by the foregoing sections of the report, a third section is included containing additional and more detailed data regarding the frequencies of specific substance use by major respondent subgroups.

THE SURVEY

Survey Instrument

The survey instrument used in this project is essentially the same as the one appearing in the 1981, 1984 and 1987 publications, Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students. Inasmuch as a primary objective of this effort has been to identify any changes or trends in the use of drugs and alcohol during the three year periods between survey administrations, data compatability is of paramount importance. Nonetheless, as in 1983 and 1986, some modifications have been made in the 1989 questionnaire. In addition, changes were made to a small number of existing items in order to more accurately gather data on changing substance use patterns made evident in the previous surveys. Field interviews in the spring of 1989 served as the basis for changes in item wording, particularly terms of colloquial usage. Finally, in the latter stages of preparation two items were added to gather information pertaining to distributing drugs within a school zone and the driver's license suspension provision of the Comprehensive Drug Reform Act.

The 1989 survey instrument contains a total of 138 questions and can be found in Appendix E of this publication. The instrument includes demographic items designed to obtain information regarding the respondent's sex, age, grade, academic performance level and racial or ethnic group membership. These items were included in order

to describe in more detail the sample responding to the survey, and to provide for analysis and comparison of survey questions by selected subgroups.

Research Design

The basic research design involved administering the survey to tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grade students in the fall of 1989. Forty public highs schools were selected to provide a representative cross-section of tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grade students throughout the state. Anonymity was guaranteed to those schools which agreed to participate in this project.

Sampling Plan. Two variables were used in the selection of schools in the final sample - geographic region and socioeconomic status of school districts. New Jersey was divided, by counties, into three geographic regions: North, Central and South. The counties within each region are listed below:

North	Central	South
Bergen	Hunterdon	Atlantic
Essex	Mercer	Burlington
Hudson	Middlesex	Camden
Morris	Monmouth	Cape May
Passaic	Ocean	Cumberland
Sussex	Somerset	Gloucester
Union		Salem
Warren		

Three levels of socioeconomic status were assigned to each region, based on District Factor Groupings. District Factor Groupings are socioeconomic status factors of school districts, developed by the New Jersey Department of Education from United States Census Survey data.* There

*District Factor Groupings are a composite measure of socio-economic status, employing a weighted combination of eight variables, developed by the Division of Research, Planning and Evaluation of the New Jersey State Department of Education.

are ten ranked District Factor Groupings, ranging from A to J, with J containing those districts with the highest socioeconomic status. For the purpose of this study, these ten levels were combined into three levels: High (H, I, J), Medium (D, E, F, G,), and Low (A, B, C). The total number of high schools by geographical region and by school district socioeconomic status were calculated from documents provided by the New Jersey Department of Education. The following chart illustrates the total number of high schools by region and socioeconomic status of the school district:

School District Socioeconomic Status	Region		
	North	Central	South
High	66	24	9
Medium	47	48	24
Low	41	17	38

Since it was not financially or technically feasible to sample all schools, statistical weighting procedures were used to arrive at a sample size of 40 high schools which would allow for valid generalization of results to all public high schools in New Jersey.* For each high school selected, a total of approximately 60-70 students was to be randomly selected from the tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades; it was felt that this sample size from each school

*An expanded description of the weighting procedures employed is included in Appendix B.

would be sufficient to allow for anticipated subgroup analyses and at the same time minimize the burdens of questionnaire administration in those schools selected to participate.

The Sample

The 1989 sample includes 40 public high schools as compared with 34 in 1986, 37 in 1983 and 29 in the 1980 survey. The selection of six additional schools in 1989 was necessitated by shifts in the proportionate distribution of students among the cells in our sampling frame. To insure maximum comparability across surveys, the 29 high schools in the 1980 survey have been supplemented by additional schools randomly selected from the sample cells as determined by population changes in the years between surveys. As in the past, the project relied upon the voluntary participation of schools selected for the sample. All schools which participated in the 1986 survey agreed to participate once again in 1989.

Survey Administration

The actual survey administration in each high school was carried out by project committee members. The surveys were administered in the school buildings during normal class periods. Surveys and answer sheets were collected by the survey administrator and forwarded to the Division of Criminal Justice for tabulation and analysis.

The survey was administered during mid-October in 1989.

Inasmuch as purely random selection of students within each of the 40 schools, e.g., from alphabetical lists, was deemed to be impractical for purposes of assembling same for survey administration, alternate methods of selection were used. According to local and state school officials, health and physical education courses were more likely than others to be filled by a process most closely approximating random assignment. For that reason, and to minimize the imposition on cooperating schools, the majority of questionnaire administrations were to students grouped in such courses. In all cases, however, we relied upon school administrators to provide classes in which student assignment was by random procedures. The questionnaire administration resulted in the inclusion of 2,647 tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grade students, from 40 schools, in the final sample.

PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE USE

Data presented in the following sections report information regarding the numbers of students using various substances and the frequency with which they use those substances:

Alcohol
Marijuana
Cocaine
Amphetamines
Hallucinogens
Tranquilizers
Barbiturates
Heroin
Inhalants
Glue
Cough Medicine

Prevalence findings indicate that proportion of students who report any use of a substance for a given period of time, e.g., during their lifetime, during the past year, or within the past month. In addition, data have been included concerning the frequency, or number of times, a substance has been used during each of the above time periods. Also, in an effort to describe in more detail those students who report using various substances, the student population has been divided into demographic subgroups. The prevalence and frequency data are then crosstabulated with those subgroups to more specifically identify differences regarding substance use. The subgroups reported include the student's grade, racial or ethnic group membership, and sex, as well as the geographical region and socioeconomic status of high schools included in the sample. In addition, information is reported concerning the age of first use for a number of specific substances. Finally, students' drug and alcohol use is examined in relation to their overall levels of academic performance.

It seems appropriate at this juncture to forward a word of caution concerning the interpretation of data presented throughout this report. The nature of the population surveyed is such that care must be exercised with respect to unwarranted generalization of the findings reported in this study. This sample is limited to high school students; it does not necessarily follow that the findings can be generalized to the entire population between the ages of 15 and 18. Stated otherwise, it cannot be assumed that those who have dropped out of high school exhibit the same rates of substance use as those who remain in school. This condition applies as well to the population subgroups for which data are presented. It is possible that when various substances are used the relative tendencies of members of different subgroups to stay in school are not the same. To the extent that such is true, it must be remembered that the sample captures only those that stay in school. To conclude, the data are without doubt representative of alcohol and drug use among New Jersey high school students as a whole; however, as with any sample limited to students, generalization to the entire population of comparable age is tenuous.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Presented in this initial section are specific observations intended to construct an overall view of substance use by the state's high school student population. These findings were obtained from several series of items in the questionnaire which were directed toward the respondents' use of various substances. Findings in this section are, for the most part, relative to lifetime prevalence, i.e., whether a substance has ever been used, even if only once, by the responding student. It should be kept in mind that although such an indicator is of use in establishing the overall parameters of this issue, it does not distinguish between users ranging from those who experiment only once with a substance to those who continue use on a regular basis. Such important distinctions will be dealt with in the ensuing sections of this report.

	Table
. About five in every six students (83.9%) report use of alcohol at some time in their lives.	1
. Two of every five students (40.8%) report substance use other than alcohol at some time in their lives. Of those students about three in ten have used only marijuana (29.2% of those reporting any drug use; 11.9% of the total sample).	13

	Table
. Marijuana is clearly the most often used illicit drug, with 32.1% reporting use at some time in their lives, 23.9% reporting use in the past year, and 11.8% reporting use in the past month.	1
. Almost one-third of the students (28.9%) report substance use other than marijuana or alcohol* at some time in their lives.	13
. The most widely used illicit drugs, other than marijuana, are hallucinogens, cocaine and amphetamines, with almost one-tenth (9.8%, 9.4% and 9.3% respectively) of the students reporting use at some time in their lives.	1
. Following hallucinogens, cocaine and amphetamines in terms of lifetime prevalence are: tranquilizers (7.3%) and barbiturates (4.8%).	1
. With the exception of marijuana, more students (3.3%) report use of hallucinogens in the past month than any other illicit drug for which monthly prevalence data were obtained.	1

*Substance use other than marijuana and alcohol includes any use of cocaine, hallucinogens or heroin; it also includes any use of glue, other inhalants or cough medicine as an intoxicant, or any use of amphetamines, barbiturates, or tranquilizers not under a physician's order.

	Table
. While 3.0% of the students report using inhalants in the past month, the monthly prevalence for the remaining substances (cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, barbiturates, and glue) is less than 3%.	1
. About one in every eight students (12.7%) reports use of inhalants as intoxicants, while about one in every nine students (11.2%) reports having sniffed glue.	1
. Heroin use is the most infrequently reported; only 1.6% of the students report use at least once in their lives.	1

TABLE 1.

Prevalence and Recency of Use by Substance Type (Percent)

SUBSTANCE	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year, Not Past Month	Not Past Year
Alcohol	83.9	49.6	26.9	7.4
Marijuana	32.1	11.8	12.1	8.2
Hallucinogens	9.8	3.3	3.3	3.2
Cocaine	9.4	2.2	3.8	3.4
Amphetamines	9.3	2.4	2.7	4.2
Tranquilizers	7.3	1.6	2.6	3.1
Barbiturates	4.8	1.6	1.2	2.0
Heroin	1.6	--	--	--
Inhalants	12.7	3.0	4.8	4.9
Glue	11.2	1.4	2.1	7.7
Cough Medicine	4.0	--	--	--

	Table
Trends (1986-1989)	
. The past three years have witnessed a continuing appreciable decline in the use of marijuana. Significant decreases are observed in the rates for lifetime prevalence (49.0% to 32.1%), annual prevalence (40.0% to 23.9%) and monthly prevalence (21.3% to 11.8%).	2, 3, 4
. Overall use of alcohol has also declined significantly over the past three years. Significant decreases are observed in the proportion of students reporting use at some time in their lives (89.2% to 83.9%), in the past year (82.9% to 76.5%) and in the past month (61.9% to 49.6%).	2, 3, 4
. The use of cocaine has also decreaed substantially between the 1986 and 1989 surveys. Significant decreases are observed in the proportion of students reporting use at sometime in their lives (19.2% to 9.4%), in the past year (14.9% to 6.0%) and in the past month (7.4% to 2.2%).	2, 3, 4

	Table
. However, the 1989 survey is the first for which the majority of monthly cocaine users (54.5%) report using on more than two occasions.	6
. A significant decrease is evident in the use of barbiturates; of particular note are the declines in the lifetime prevalence (7.6% to 4.8%) and annual prevalence (4.5% to 2.8%).	2, 3
. A general decrease is evident in the lifetime and annual use of hallucinogens with significant decreases in lifetime prevalence (13.0% to 9.8%) and annual prevalence (8.5% to 6.6%). The monthly use of hallucinogens remained unchanged (3.3%) between the 1986 and 1989 surveys.	2, 3, 4
. Reported use of tranquilizers has decreased significantly; of particular note are the declines in the lifetime prevalence (10.8% to 7.3%) and annual prevalence (6.9% to 4.2%).	2, 3
. A marginally significant decrease is evident in the lifetime use of heroin (2.4% to 1.6%).	2

	Table
. A significant decrease is noted in the lifetime (17.0% to 12.7%) and annual use (10.6% to 7.8%) of inhalants.	2, 3
. A decrease is evident in the number of students reporting illicit drug use at some time in their lives (56.0% in 1986; 40.8% in 1989).	13
. The proportion of students reporting substance use other than marijuana and alcohol at least once in their lifetime has decreased from 38.3% in 1986 to 28.9% in 1989.	13

TABLE 2.

Trends in Lifetime Prevalence* of Eleven Substances (Percent)

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Alcohol	91.2	91.8	89.2	83.9	(-5.3) sss
Marijuana	61.4	56.6	49.0	32.1	(-16.9) sss
Hallucinogens	15.8	14.6	13.0	9.8	(-3.2) sss
Cocaine	16.6	17.8	19.2	9.4	(-9.8) sss
Amphetamines	--	--	17.1	9.3	(-7.8) sss
Tranquilizers	13.4	10.9	10.8	7.3	(-3.5) sss
Barbiturates	14.4	12.4	7.6	4.8	(-2.8) sss
Heroin	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.6	(-0.8) s
Inhalants	--	--	17.0	12.7	(-4.3) sss
Glue	10.3	13.4	13.6	11.2	(-2.4) ss
Cough Medicine	5.7	4.5	4.1	4.0	(-0.1)

* Lifetime prevalence includes all students reporting use on one or more occasions during his or her lifetime.

Levels of significance: s<.05; ss<.01; sss<.001

TABLE 3.

Trends in Annual Prevalence* of Nine Substances (Percent)

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Alcohol	87.6	86.9	82.9	76.5	(-6.4) sss
Marijuana	51.8	47.2	40.0	23.9	(-16.1) sss
Hallucinogens	12.3	10.4	8.5	6.6	(-1.9) ss
Cocaine	12.6	14.7	14.9	6.0	(-8.9) sss
Amphetamines	--	--	11.0	5.1	(-5.9) sss
Tranquilizers	8.3	6.2	6.9	4.2	(-2.7) sss
Barbiturates	10.2	7.4	4.5	2.8	(-1.7) ss
Inhalants	--	--	10.6	7.8	(-2.8) sss
Glue	--	--	5.0	3.5	(-1.5) ss

* Annual prevalence includes all students reporting use on one or more occasions during the past year.

Levels of significance: ss<.01; sss<.001

TABLE 4.

Trends in Monthly Prevalence* of Nine Substances (Percent)

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Alcohol	70.2	65.9	61.9	49.6	(-12.3) sss
Marijuana	36.1	28.9	21.3	11.8	(-9.5) sss
Hallucinogens	6.3	5.0	3.3	3.3	(0.0)
Cocaine	6.4	7.5	7.4	2.2	(-5.2) sss
Amphetamines	--	--	5.7	2.4	(-3.3) sss
Tranquilizers	4.0	3.0	3.0	1.6	(-1.4) ss
Barbiturates	6.1	4.4	2.6	1.6	(-1.0) s
Inhalants	--	--	3.6	3.0	(-0.6)
Glue	--	--	2.2	1.4	(-0.8) s

* Monthly prevalence includes all students reporting use on one or more occasions during the past 30 days.

Levels of significance: s<.05; ss<.01; sss<.001

RECENCY OF USE

Data regarding recency of use are helpful in distinguishing between those respondents who may have only experimented briefly with a substance and those whose use continues beyond a period of experimentation. By examining the recency rate, which is defined as the proportion of all lifetime users who have also reported use during the past month, the number of students continuing with the use of a given substance is better understood.*

Table

. As would be expected, continued use is most likely to occur with alcohol. The recency rate for alcohol use is 59.1%. This is a highly significant decrease from the 69.4% who reported similar use in 1986 and continues a decreasing trend first noted in 1983 when the recency rate declined from 77.0% in 1980 to 71.8% in 1983. 5

. When compared to 1986, the 1989 survey also indicates significant decreases in the recency rate of marijuana (43.5% to 36.7%) and cocaine (38.5% to 23.3%) among those students who have ever used these substances. 5

*Also of importance with regard to this issue is the frequency (i.e., number of occasions) with which a substance is used. Data relative to frequency of substance use are presented in subsequent sections.

	Table
. The recency rate of 36.7% for marijuana use represents a highly significant decrease from the 1986 recency rate of 43.5%, and the continuation of a substantial decreasing trend since 1980.	5
. A marginal decrease in the recency rate of amphetamines (33.3% to 25.5%) among those students reporting some use during their lifetime is evident between the 1986 and 1989 survey administrations.	5
. The proportion of lifetime users who also report use in the past month is relatively low, although not minimal, for those students reporting use of glue (12.6%) as an intoxicant.	5
. A marginally significant increase in the recency rate of hallucinogens is noted from 25.4% in 1986 to 33.9% in 1989.	5

	Table
. The recency rate for barbiturate use has remained relatively stable since 1983 when there was a general decrease from the rate reported in 1980 (42.4% to 35.5%).	5
. In addition, the recency rate of inhalants has remained relatively stable, 21.2% in 1986 and 23.7% in 1989.	5

TABLE 5.

Trends in Recency of Use

(Percent of Students Ever Using Who Have Used in the Past Month)

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Alcohol	77.0	71.8	69.4	59.1	(-10.3) sss
Marijuana	58.8	51.1	43.5	36.7	(-6.8) sss
Hallucinogens	39.9	34.2	25.4	33.9	(+8.5) s
Cocaine	38.6	42.1	38.5	23.3	(-15.2) sss
Amphetamines	--	--	33.3	25.5	(-7.8) s
Tranquilizers	29.8	27.5	27.8	22.1	(-5.7)
Barbiturates	42.4	35.5	34.2	32.6	(-1.6)
Inhalants	--	--	21.2	23.7	(+2.5)
Glue	--	--	16.2	12.6	(-3.6)

Levels of significance: s<.05; sss<.001

FREQUENCY OF USE

Also of importance in our general consideration of substance use by high school students is the frequency with which a substance is used. Stated otherwise, in addition to knowing what proportion of students have used a substance at least once in their lifetime or in the past year, questions concerning how many times that substance is used are of obvious interest. Toward that end, a series of questionnaire items elicited information regarding the number of times a student had used a given substance during his lifetime, the past year, and the past month.

	Table
. Somewhat different patterns of use frequency are evident for the nine substances on which this type of data were collected.	6
. Hallucinogens, amphetamines, tranquilizers, barbiturates, and glue exhibit generally similar frequency of use patterns. Considering just those students who report some use during the past year or month, it was found that a substantial proportion report use on only one or two occasions. For each substance, at least half of those students reporting some use in the past year (50.0% to 64.3%) or past month (50.0% to 68.8%) report use on only one or two occasions.	6

	Table
. Alcohol and marijuana exhibit a somewhat different pattern regarding frequency of use. Among those students reporting some use of alcohol in the past year, more than three of every four (77.1%) used the substance on three or more occasions; for marijuana, the comparable proportion was two in three students (65.7%). Regarding those who have used in the past month, more than one-half (56.9%) of the students report use on three or more occasions for alcohol and a similar proportion (53.4%) report using marijuana on three or more occasions.	6
. Although the absolute numbers are quite small, the use frequency pattern of those students who have used cocaine in the past year and month is somewhat similar to alcohol and marijuana. Of those who have used cocaine in the past year, 56.7% report doing so on three or more occasions and a similar proportion of monthly users (54.5%) report such use.	6

TABLE 6.

Frequency of Use - Nine Substances (Percent)

Lifetime, Last Year, Last Month

	Alc.	Mar.	Hal.	Coc.	Amph.	Trq.	Barb.	Inh.	Glue
LIFETIME USE									
None	16.1	67.9	90.2	90.6	90.7	92.7	95.2	87.3	88.8
1 - 2 occasions	9.7	9.4	4.6	3.9	4.8	4.1	2.1	6.1	7.4
3 - 9 occasions	18.7	8.2	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.3
10 - 39 occasions	25.5	6.9	1.5	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.6	2.5	0.7
40 or more	29.9	7.6	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9
USE IN LAST 12 MONTHS									
None	23.5	76.1	93.4	94.0	94.9	95.8	97.2	92.2	96.5
1 - 2 occasions	17.5	8.2	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	1.5	3.7	2.2
3 - 9 occasions	21.3	6.3	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	2.3	0.8
10 - 39 occasions	20.7	4.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.1
40 or more	17.0	4.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4
USE IN LAST 30 DAYS									
None	50.4	88.2	96.7	97.8	97.6	98.4	98.4	97.0	98.6
1 - 2 occasions	21.3	5.4	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.8	0.8
3 - 9 occasions	18.2	3.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
10 - 39 occasions	8.1	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
40 or more	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

Trends

In order to identify trends in the frequency with which the various substances are used, the analysis focuses on those students reporting use on ten or more occasions in the past year. The purpose is to distinguish between experimental or relatively infrequent use and heavier use which can be characterized as ongoing or recurrent. The first section of Table 7 examines the issue by reporting the percent of all students who have used a given substance on ten or more occasions in the past year. The second section considers only those students who report some use in the past year and determines the proportion of those students who have used on ten or more occasions. Stated otherwise, Table 7 examines trends toward heavier use among only those students who report some use of a substance.

Table

- From 1986 to 1989 significant decreases are observed in the proportion of all students reporting use of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers and barbiturates on ten or more occasions in the past year. 7

	Table
. With regard to alcohol, the proportion of all students reporting use on ten or more occasions in the past year decreased significantly from 49.5% in 1986 to 37.7% in 1989, continuing a decreasing trend evident across all survey administrations.	7
. A similar decreasing trend is observed among just those who report some alcohol use in the past year. Of those, the proportion reporting use on ten or more occasions decreased significantly from 59.7% in 1986 to 49.3% in 1989.	7
. Among all students, 9.4% report the use of marijuana on ten or more occasions during the past year, a highly significant decrease from the 16.2% reporting similar use in 1986.	7

Table

- Among those students who report some use of marijuana in the past year, the proportion reporting use on ten or more occasions has remained virtually unchanged (40.5% in 1986 to 39.4% in 1989), stabilizing what had been a significantly decreasing trend first noted in the two prior surveys. 7

- A significant decrease is also evident in the proportion of all students who report using amphetamines on ten or more occasions in the past year. However, when considering only those students who have used amphetamines in the last year, there is little change in the proportion of students using them on ten or more occasions (24.8% in 1986, 27.6% in 1989). 7

- A similar decrease is observed in the proportion of all students using cocaine on ten or more occasions during the past year (4.7% to 1.9%). However, with regard to only those students who have used cocaine during the past year, virtually no difference is noted in the proportion of those students using it on ten or more occasions between 1986 and 1989 (31.5% to 31.2%). 7

Table

7

. A decrease is noted among just those students who have used tranquilizers during the past year. The proportion reporting use on ten or more occasions decreased significantly from 24.8% in 1986 to 14.4% in 1989. This is the first time such use has demonstrated a significant decrease since the inception of this survey (25.3% in 1980, 24.2% in 1983).

TABLE 7.

Trends in Frequency of Use

Of all students. . .	Percent Using on 10 or More Occasions in Past Year					
SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989	
Alcohol	57.9	54.3	49.5	37.7	(-11.8)	sss
Marijuana	29.5	22.6	16.2	9.4	(-6.8)	sss
Hallucinogens	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.4	(-0.8)	
Cocaine	3.3	3.6	4.7	1.9	(-2.8)	sss
Amphetamines	--	--	2.7	1.4	(-1.3)	ss
Tranquilizers	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.6	(-1.1)	sss
Barbiturates	3.3	2.0	1.4	0.6	(-0.8)	ss
Inhalants	--	--	2.3	1.8	(-0.5)	
Glue	--	--	0.7	0.5	(-0.2)	

Of those who have used in the past year. . .	Percent Using on 10 or More Occasions					
SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989	
Alcohol	66.1	62.5	59.7	49.3	(-10.4)	sss
Marijuana	56.9	47.9	40.5	39.4	(-1.1)	
Hallucinogens	22.0	18.3	25.3	21.9	(-3.4)	
Cocaine	26.2	24.5	31.5	31.2	(-0.3)	
Amphetamines	--	--	24.8	27.6	(+2.8)	
Tranquilizers	25.3	24.2	24.8	14.4	(-10.4)	s
Barbiturates	32.4	27.0	31.7	20.0	(-11.7)	
Inhalants	--	--	21.7	23.1	(+1.4)	
Glue	--	--	14.7	15.5	(+0.8)	

Levels of significance: s<.05; ss<.01; sss<.001

REGULAR USE

It was considered important to make some estimates of that proportion of students constituting what might be termed the highest risk group regarding potentially harmful consequences of substance use. On the assumption that any physical harm, or problems of any nature, that accompany substance abuse will intensify as use becomes more and more frequent, data are presented here regarding the frequency of regular use of seven substances. "Regular use" is defined herein as use on ten or more occasions within the last thirty days.

Table

. One of every nine students (11.1%) uses one or more substances regularly. Stated otherwise, it is estimated that more than 24,000 high school students have used a substance on ten or more occasions during the past month. 8

. This represents a continuing substantial decrease in the proportion of regular users first reported in the 1980 survey when more than one of every four (26.8%) students reported regular use. In 1983, this proportion declined to 23.1%, and in 1986, the decrease continued with 16.1% of the students reporting regular use of a substance. 8

Table 8

. Stated more simply, the 1980 survey indicates that there were approximately six regular substance users in a classroom of 23 students. In 1989, that number decreased to two students in a class of 23 students.

TABLE 8.

Regular Substance Use

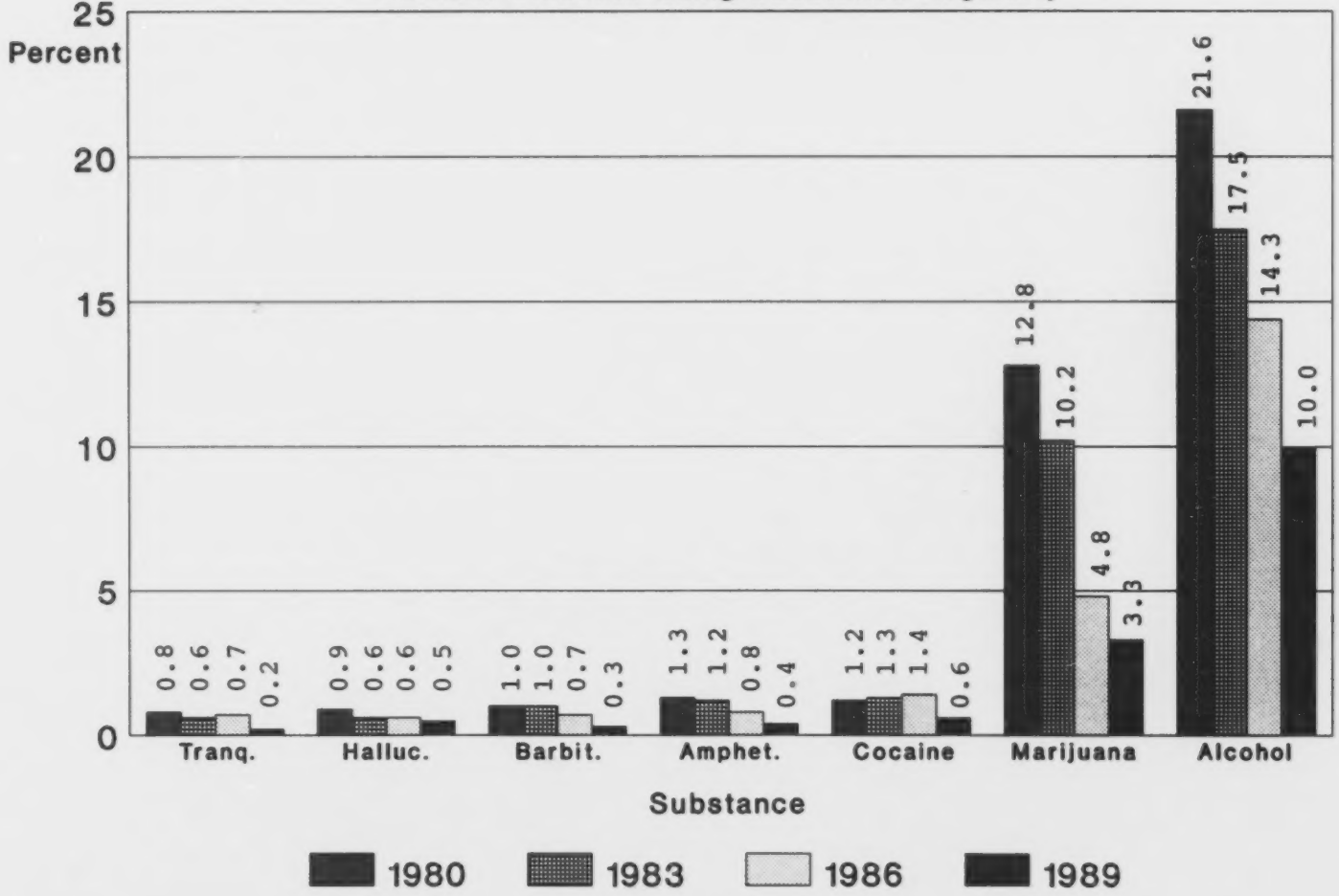
Year	Total Student Population Grades 10-12	Percentage of Regular Users	Estimated Number of Regular Users
1980	304,854	26.8%	81,701
1983	272,302	23.1%	62,902
1986	254,540	16.1%	40,981
1989	221,831	11.1%	24,623

Table Graph A

. With regard to the seven specific substances for which trend data are available, significant decreases are observed from 1986 to 1989 in the proportion of students reporting regular use of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, barbiturates and tranquilizers.

	Table
. The proportion of students reporting regular use of hallucinogens has not changed.	Graph A
. One in every ten students (10.0%) reports regular use of alcohol. This compares with one-fifth of the students (21.6%) reporting regular use in 1980, one-sixth (17.5%) in 1983 and one-seventh (14.3%) in 1986.	Graph A
. About one in every thirty students (3.3%) reports regular use of marijuana, a decrease from the 4.8% who reported regular use in 1986, and continuing the downward trend from 12.8% reporting regular use in 1980.	Graph A
. Less than 1% of the students now report regular use of cocaine, down from 1.2% in 1980, 1.3% in 1983 and 1.4% in 1986.	Graph A
. Regular use of tranquilizers, barbiturates, amphetamines and hallucinogens is also extremely rare, ranging from 0.2% to 0.5% of respondents.	Graph A

Graph A. Prevalence of Regular Use for Seven Substances
(Use on 10 or More Occasions in Last 30 Days)
Percent Students Using Substance Regularly



SUBGROUP COMPARISONS

Data reported in this section are primarily the result of demographic items included in the questionnaire survey. Respondents were asked to report their grade, sex, and racial or ethnic group membership. In addition, the sample was stratified according to the geographical region of each selected school, as well as its general socioeconomic (SES) level. As a result, data obtained regarding prevalence and frequency of substance use were cross-tabulated with the indicated demographic variables. This allows the identification of any pronounced differences in substance use behavior by the population subgroups identified via the demographic variables.

Grade	Table
. The relationship between grade and lifetime substance use varies considerably from substance to substance.	9
. For the most widely used substances, alcohol and marijuana, reported lifetime use does increase with grade. With alcohol the increases between grades are small, with almost all students who have ever used alcohol having done so by the 10th grade. For marijuana, however, increased use between grades is significant, with lifetime prevalence increasing by 12.5% from 10th to 11th grade, and by another 11.3% from 11th to 12th grade.	9

	Table
. A similar, but less pronounced, relationship between grade and lifetime use is also evident for hallucinogens, cocaine, tranquilizers and inhalants.	9
. Little difference in lifetime prevalence among grades is apparent regarding the use of barbiturates and glue.	9
. There is also little difference in lifetime prevalence among grades regarding the use cough medicine and heroin.	9
. With regard to heavy use of alcohol (40 or more occasions in the past year), an incremental increase by grade is readily observed.	35
<u>Sex</u>	
. For the majority of substances covered in the survey there is little difference (between males and females) in either lifetime or annual prevalence.	9, 10

	Table
. Lifetime and annual use of alcohol is higher among females than males.	9, 10
. Lifetime use of cocaine and glue is significantly higher among males than females.	9
. With regard to frequency of use, males are significantly more likely to be heavy users (40 or more occasions in the past year) of alcohol or marijuana.	35, 37
Race	
. Overall, white and black students report quite different patterns of substance use. In general, rates of substance use reported by Hispanic students* exhibit similarities to those reported by black or white students depending upon the type of substance.	9, 10

*The small number of respondents comprising the Hispanic subgroup (253) is such that extreme caution must be exercised in generalizing these findings to the population as a whole. The decision to include this categorization was influenced by testimony before the 1979 Task Force indicating a notable absence of data for this ethnic group. Therefore, the data are reported only as a first step in addressing that absence.

	Table
. Whites are significantly more likely than blacks or Hispanics to report lifetime or annual use of alcohol, marijuana, and inhalants.	9
. Whites are also significantly more likely than blacks to have used hallucinogens, cocaine and amphetamines in their lifetime or in the past year.	10
. White students are significantly more likely to report heavy use of alcohol and marijuana (40 or more occasions in the past year) than either black or Hispanic students.	35, 37
Socioeconomic Status	
. In general, there is little overall difference in drug or alcohol use with respect to the socioeconomic categorization of the schools surveyed.	9, 10
. Students from schools in the low socioeconomic category are significantly less likely to report any lifetime use of inhalants.	9

	Table
. Students from the middle SES category are significantly more likely to have used marijuana and hallucinogens at least once in their lives than students from either of the other two groups.	9
. Students from the medium SES category are significantly more likely to report heavy alcohol use (40 or more occasions in the past year) than those from either the high or low SES categories.	35
Region	
. Although some specific differences can be observed, there is no overriding difference in drug or alcohol use with respect to the geographical regions of the schools surveyed.	9, 10
. Students from the southern region are significantly more likely to report lifetime or annual use of cocaine.	9
. Students from the northern region are less likely to report lifetime use of inhalants than students from either the southern or central regions.	9

	Table
Students from the northern region are also less likely to report using marijuana during the past year than students from the southern or central regions of the state.	10
Students from the northern region are significantly less likely to report heavy alcohol use (40 or more occasions in the past year) than those from the central or southern regions of the state.	35

TABLE 9.

Lifetime Prevalence - Substance Type by Major Subgroups

(Percent)

	Alc.	Mar.	Hal.	Coc.	Amph.	Trq.	Barb.	Her.	Inh.	Glue	Cough
Total	83.9	32.1	9.8	9.4	9.3	7.3	4.8	1.6	12.7	11.2	4.0
Grade:											
10	77.3	19.7	6.1	5.9	7.0	5.5	4.0	1.1	7.8	10.4	4.2
11	84.9	32.2	9.8	9.4	9.5	6.4	4.9	1.7	11.8	10.3	3.9
12	89.3	43.5	12.7	12.1	11.0	9.5	5.4	1.7	18.2	12.6	3.9
Sex:											
Male	81.1	33.4	11.3	11.0	9.3	7.6	4.4	2.1	14.3	12.9	3.8
Female	86.6	30.9	8.3	7.9	9.3	7.0	5.1	1.1	11.1	9.6	4.1
Race:											
White	87.8	36.5	11.8	11.0	11.3	8.4	5.6	1.3	16.3	12.6	4.5
Black	76.1	25.7	3.5	5.7	3.4	4.1	2.2	2.1	4.0	7.6	3.1
Hispanic	76.3	21.5	6.8	7.8	5.1	6.6	3.0	1.7	4.6	8.8	3.2
SES:											
High	84.2	28.2	8.5	7.2	8.3	7.0	4.0	1.8	13.5	11.0	4.4
Medium	87.0	37.4	12.8	11.4	11.7	8.9	6.1	1.7	15.9	11.8	4.5
Low	80.1	29.8	7.6	9.3	7.6	5.8	4.1	1.3	8.2	10.7	3.2
Region:											
North	81.8	26.6	7.9	6.4	7.0	6.5	4.4	1.8	9.0	10.4	3.5
Central	86.4	33.5	11.8	9.6	10.7	8.3	4.6	1.2	17.2	12.6	4.2
South	84.9	41.7	11.2	15.3	12.3	7.7	6.0	1.6	14.0	11.0	5.0

TABLE 10.

Annual Prevalence - Substance Type by Major Subgroups

(Percent)

	Alc.	Mar.	Hal.	Coc.	Amph.	Trq.	Barb.	Inh.	Glue
Total	76.5	23.9	6.6	6.0	5.1	4.2	2.8	7.8	3.5
Grade:									
10	70.0	14.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.3	2.9	5.1	4.1
11	76.1	25.5	7.2	6.6	5.0	4.0	3.0	7.6	3.9
12	83.5	30.9	7.5	6.2	5.4	5.3	2.6	10.3	2.4
Sex:									
Male	73.6	24.6	7.9	6.5	4.4	4.1	2.6	9.1	4.7
Female	79.3	23.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	4.3	3.0	6.5	2.4
Race:									
White	82.2	29.0	8.3	7.4	6.4	5.0	3.5	10.1	3.7
Black	62.6	14.7	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.6	0.9	2.1	2.2
Hispanic	67.3	12.1	4.2	3.6	2.9	3.8	1.2	2.5	3.9
SES:									
High	77.2	22.2	5.6	4.5	5.1	3.8	1.9	9.7	3.8
Medium	81.0	29.5	10.0	7.8	6.5	5.3	4.5	9.8	3.8
Low	70.7	19.3	3.8	5.3	3.5	3.4	1.7	3.7	2.8
Region:									
North	73.9	18.4	4.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	1.9	6.1	3.6
Central	80.1	27.1	9.3	6.5	5.9	5.5	3.4	10.9	3.5
South	77.0	31.1	6.7	10.3	7.4	4.2	4.0	7.0	3.3

FIRST USE

A series of survey items were included to obtain information concerning students' first use of drugs and alcohol. The students were asked to report the grade in which they first used each of nine substances. The data which are presented in this section examine just those students who report some lifetime use of the listed substances. Table 10 displays the proportion of those students reporting first use of each listed substance in the sixth grade or earlier, during seventh and eighth grades, and during ninth grade. The table then lists the total proportion of lifetime users who reported first use of the substance prior to the tenth grade. It is recognized that information regarding the age at which students begin substance experimentation is of key importance in determining the content of prevention efforts as well as the age or grades to which they are directed.

	Table
. Almost all students (89.2%) who report ever using alcohol have done so prior to tenth grade.	11
. A similar pattern of first use is evident regarding glue sniffing; 88.9% of those who had ever used report first use before tenth grade.	11

	Table
. For both alcohol (70.4%) and glue (79.8%), approximately three-fourths of those ever using report initial use by the time they have completed eighth grade.	11
. More than two-thirds (69.8%) of the students who have ever used marijuana report initial use prior to tenth grade.	11
. A clear majority (54.0% - 65.8%) of the students who have ever used hallucinogens, tranquilizers, inhalants, amphetamines, or barbiturates report initial use before entering tenth grade.	11
. Only with regard to cocaine is it found that less than half (47.6%) of those who have ever used report first use earlier than tenth grade.	11
. In general, the proportion of lifetime users initiating use of a substance prior to tenth grade has remained the same.	12

TABLE 11.

First Use of Nine Substances by Grade

(Percent of Those Ever Using)

SUBSTANCE	6th Grade or Earlier	7th-8th	9th	Total Before 10th Grade
Alcohol	32.0	38.4	18.8	89.2
Marijuana	10.4	32.7	26.7	69.8
Hallucinogens	8.0	18.8	27.2	54.0
Cocaine	8.4	14.0	25.2	47.6
Amphetamines	9.7	24.8	29.6	64.1
Tranquilizers	11.1	20.4	23.7	55.2
Barbiturates	11.7	27.7	26.4	65.8
Inhalants	13.8	24.3	22.9	61.0
Glue	42.7	37.1	9.1	88.9

TABLE 12.

First Use Before 10th Grade

(Percent of Those Ever Using)

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Alcohol	91.3	89.5	86.2	89.2	(+3.0) ss
Marijuana	78.3	73.8	71.8	69.8	(-2.0)
Hallucinogens	54.0	61.2	55.0	54.0	(-1.0)
Cocaine	41.3	40.2	43.7	47.6	(+3.9)
Amphetamines	--	--	65.3	64.1	(-1.2)
Tranquilizers	56.0	68.0	54.9	55.2	(+0.3)
Barbiturates	53.3	65.6	62.5	65.8	(+3.3)
Inhalants	--	--	56.8	61.0	(+4.2)
Glue	--	--	86.2	88.9	(+2.7)

Level of significance: ss<.01

SUBSTANCE USE PATTERNS

Data from the survey were analyzed to generate more information regarding individual patterns of substance use. When considering substance use by individual students it is important to discern patterns which cut across the specific substance categories enumerated in the survey. In order to do this, survey responses were used to describe each respondent in terms of the type and number of substances used at some time in their life, as well as in the past year. More specifically, this section reports the proportion of the total student sample who have used the indicated number of different substances at some point in their lives or in the past year.

In addition, this section seeks to further describe patterns of individual student use by describing the types of substances used during the respondent's lifetime and in the past year. A distinction is drawn among alcohol use, marijuana use and use of other substances. To do so, respondents are categorized as having used alcohol only, marijuana only, alcohol and marijuana but nothing else, or other substances. In that way the proportion of substance users whose consumption goes beyond just use of marijuana and alcohol can be determined. Just how appropriate this distinction might be remains an open question. It is, however, a distinction often drawn, most notably by the criminal law.

Lifetime Patterns	Table
. About one in every 6 students (15.7%) has not used any of the substances listed at some time in his life.	13, Graph B Chart 1
. Almost two-thirds of the students (62.2%) have limited substance use to one or two substances in their lifetime.	Graph B
. Considering just those students who have used at least one substance, almost three-fourths (73.8%) have used two or less different substances during their lifetime.	Graph B
. About one of every five students (22.1%) has used three or more substances at some time in his life.	Graph B
. While little change was observed overall between the 1980 and 1983 surveys, a continuing decrease in the number of substances ever used by the students is evident in the 1986 and 1989 surveys.	Graph B

	Table
. More than one-fourth of the students (28.9%) have used a substance other than marijuana or alcohol at some time in their lives, while more than one-half of all students (55.5%) have limited their substance use to alcohol and marijuana.	13, Chart 1
. Use of marijuana absent any other substance use is extremely rare; less than 1% of all students have used marijuana exclusively during their lifetime.	13, Chart 1
. However, such is not the case with alcohol; over two-fifths of all students (43.6%) have used only alcohol during their lifetime.	13, Chart 1
. Although the rates remained generally consistent, an increase was observed between the 1980 and 1983 surveys in the number of students who reported substance use other than alcohol or marijuana at some time in their lives. This trend reversed	13, Graph C

in 1986 and continued in 1989, with 28.9% reporting use of other substances, dropping below the proportion reported in any of the earlier surveys (41.3% in 1980, 45.6% in 1983, 38.3% in 1986).

. The number of students reporting no substance 13, Graph C increased from 9.1% in 1986 to 15.7% in 1989.

Graph B. Number of Substances Used in Lifetime
1980, 1983, 1986 and 1989
Percent of Students Using Substances

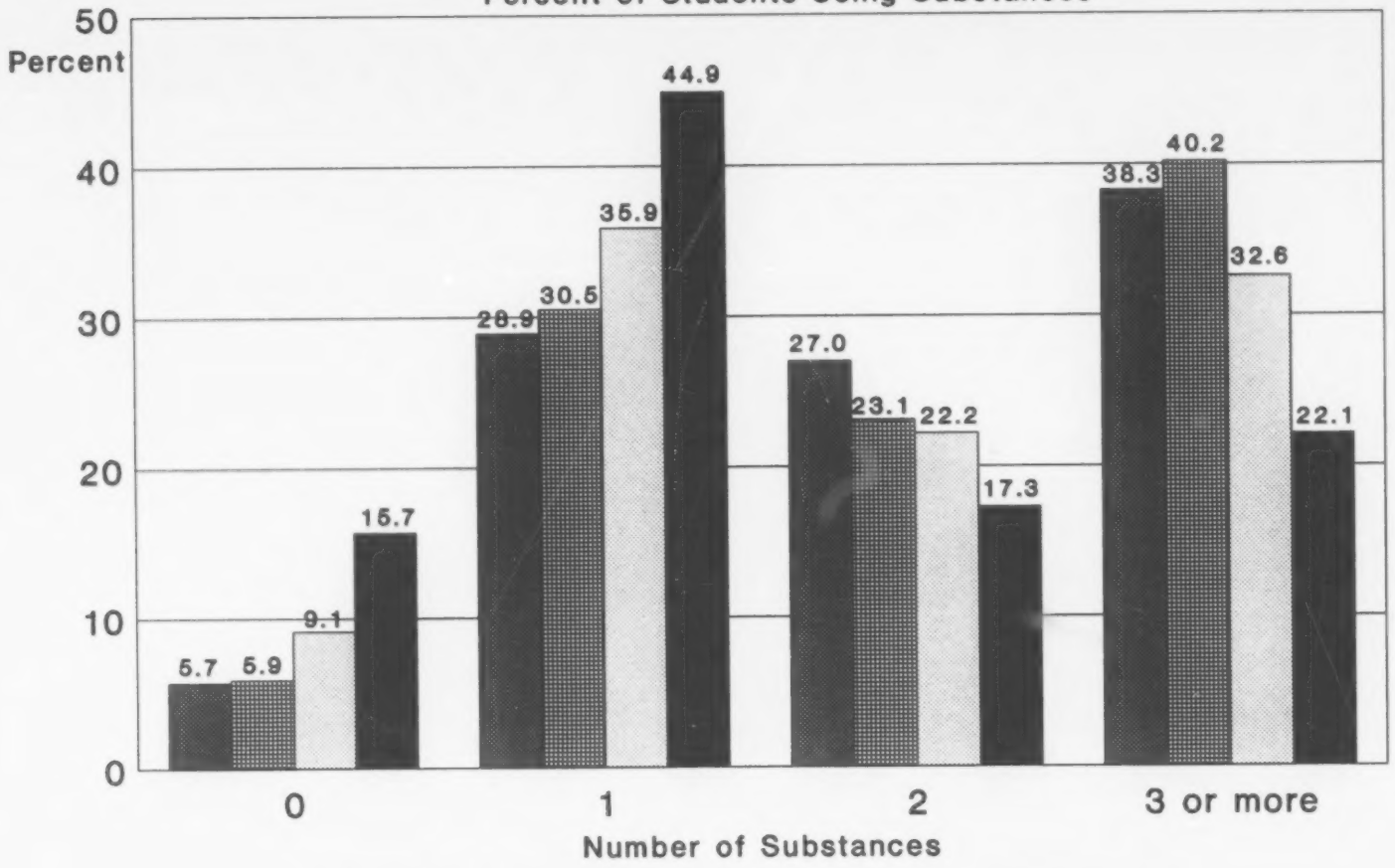


TABLE 13.

Type of Substances Used* (Percent)

Lifetime**

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	1989
None	5.7	5.9	9.1	15.7
Alcohol Only	27.0	29.3	34.9	43.6
Marijuana Only	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.9
Alcohol & Marijuana	24.7	18.7	17.0	11.0
Other Substance(s)***	41.3	45.6	38.3	28.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

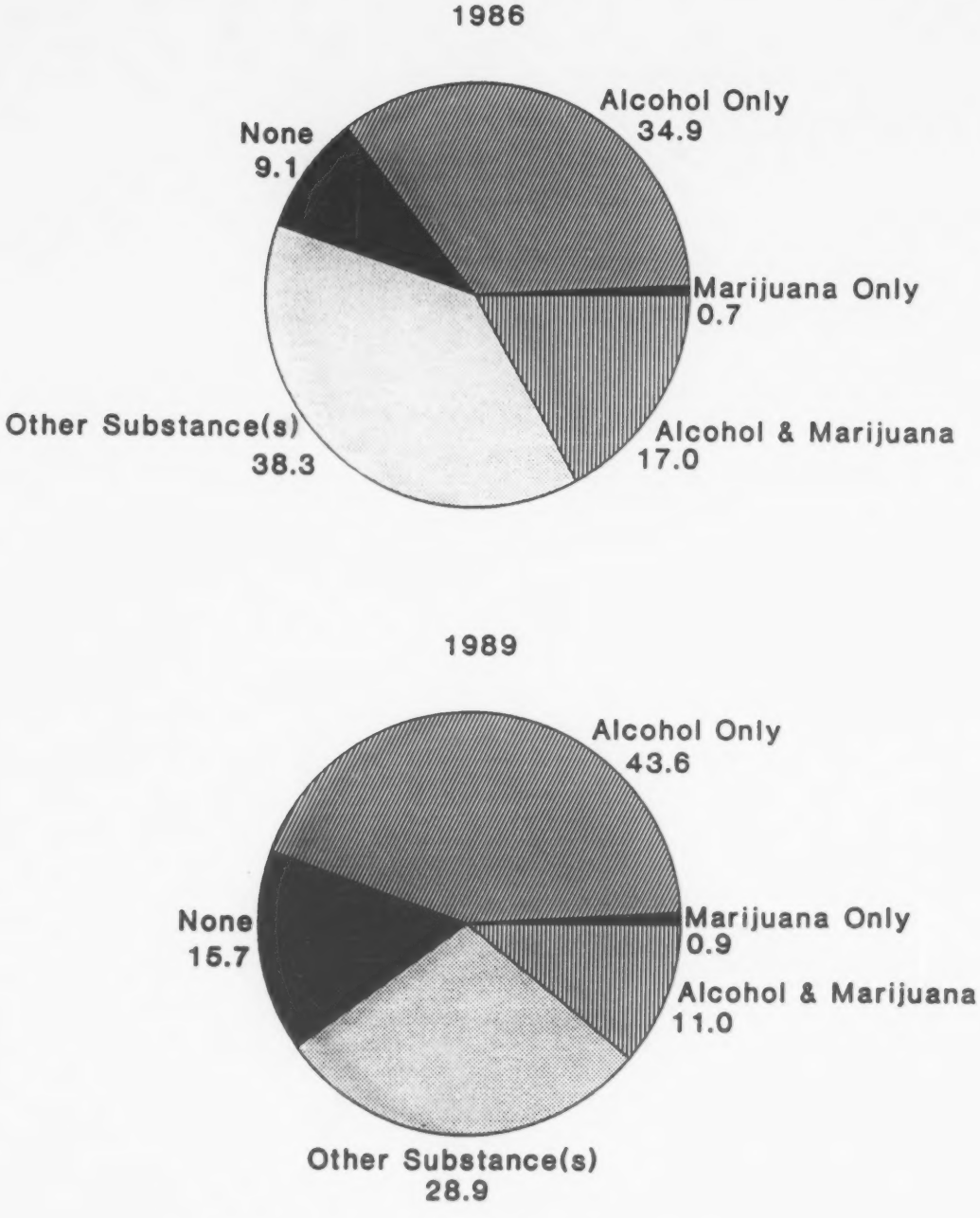
---

* As in the previous section, direct comparison of the findings between the lifetime and past year categories is misleading due to the absence of annual prevalence data for four substances.

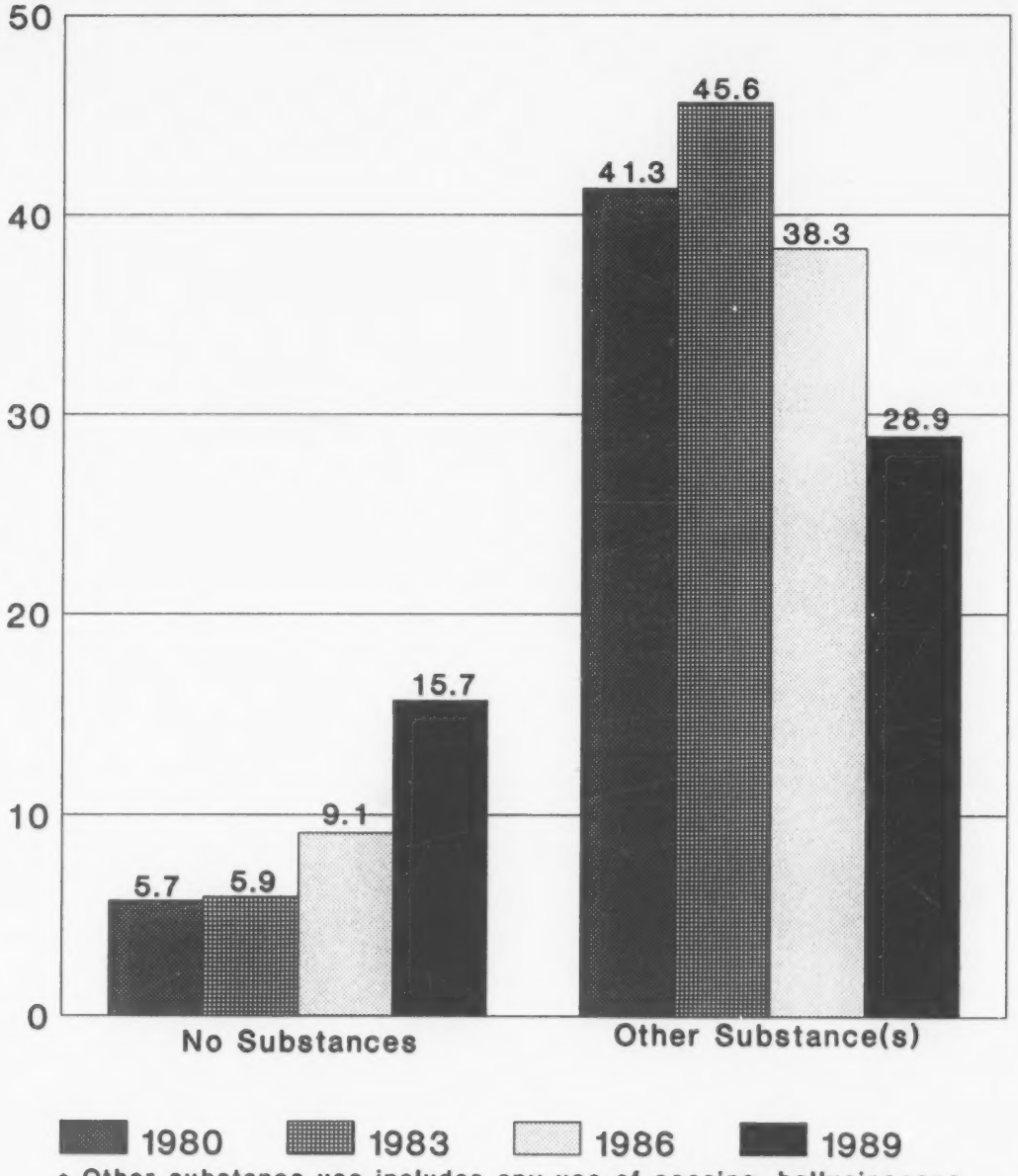
** Adjustments have been made to the 1980 and 1983 data to account for survey modifications in 1986 regarding amphetamine use. These adjustments permit more accurate comparisons of these findings for all three survey administrations.

*** Other substance use includes any use of cocaine, hallucinogens, or heroin; it also includes any use of glue, other inhalants or cough medicine as an intoxicant, or any use of amphetamines, barbiturates, or tranquilizers not under a physician's order.

Chart 1. Type of Substances Used during Lifetime
Percent of All Students



Graph C. Type of Substances Used During Lifetime
No Substances - Other Substances*
Percent of All Students



* Other substance use includes any use of cocaine, hallucinogens, or heroin; it also includes any use of glue, other inhalants or cough medicine as an intoxicant, or any use of amphetamines, barbiturates, or tranquilizers not under a physician's order.

Annual Patterns

In Graph C, data are presented concerning use of seven substances by students in the past year. Annual prevalence data regarding these seven substances are available from each of the four survey administrations.* As with the preceding section, the purpose is to describe substance use patterns across the various categories of substances included in the survey. Moving from lifetime to annual prevalence helps to distinguish patterns of ongoing substance use from experimental or non-continuing use episodes. The following substances, used in the past year, are considered in this section: alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers and barbiturates.

	Table
. About one in every four students (23.6%) has not used any of the listed seven substances in the past year.	14 Graphs D and E Chart 2
. About two-thirds of the students (65.7%) have used one or two of the substances in the past year.	Graph D

*Likewise, data used in the "substance type" table (Table 12) pertain to the same seven substances to permit more accurate comparisons of the various survey results.

	Table
. Of those students who have used any of the seven substances in the past year, about two-thirds (66.4%) have used only one, while about one-fifth (19.6%) have used two.	Graph D
. About one in every ten students (10.7%) has used three or more substances in the past year.	Graph D
. Overall change is evident in the 1989 survey results. The number of students who have been substance free for the past year continued to increase from 9.4% in 1980 to 10.9% in 1983, 15.3% in 1986 and 23.6% in 1989.	14 Graphs D and E Chart 2
. The number of students reporting use of three or more substances in the past year declined to 10.7% in 1989, as compared to 19.5% in 1980, 26.9% in 1983 and 27.1% in 1986.	Graph D
. Less than one-seventh of the students (13.4%) have used a substance other than alcohol or marijuana in the past year.	14, Graph E Chart 2
. About half of the students (49.5%) have used only alcohol in the past year.	14, Chart 2

Table 14, Graph E Chart 7

Whereas little change is evident in the types of substances used between 1980 and 1983, a substantial decrease is apparent in the proportion of students reporting substance use other than alcohol or marijuana in 1989 (13.4%) as compared to 1980 (28.9%), 1983 (30.3%) and 1986 (22.5%).

TABLE 14.

Type of Substances Used* (Percent)

Last Year**

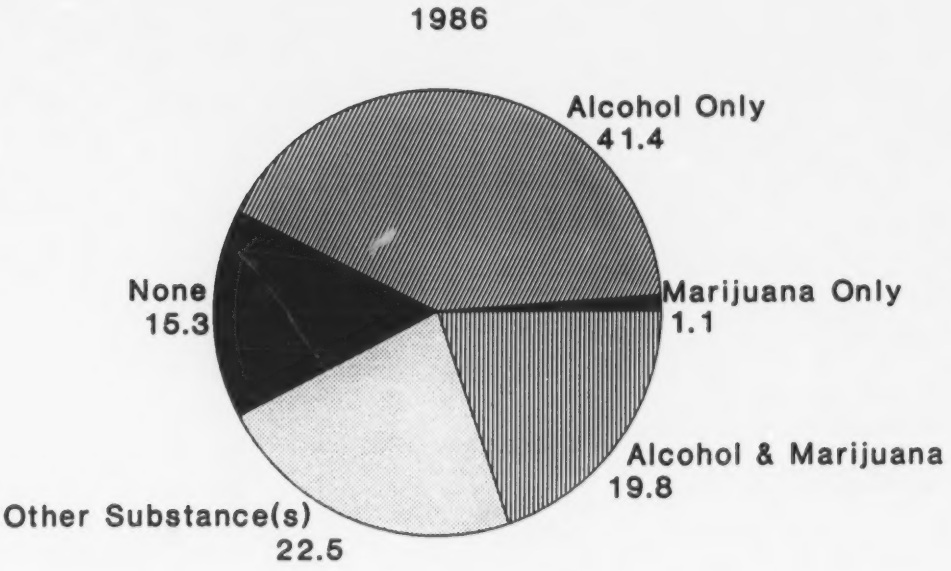
SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	1989
None	9.4	10.9	15.3	23.6
Alcohol Only	35.3	37.3	41.4	49.5
Marijuana Only	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.9
Alcohol & Marijuana	24.9	20.6	19.8	12.5
Other Substance(s)***	28.9	30.3	22.5	13.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

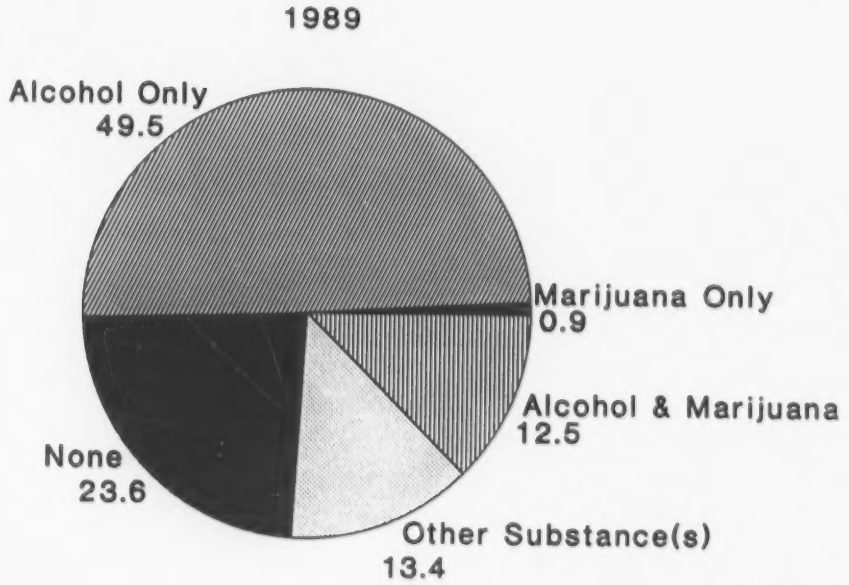
* As in the previous section, direct comparison of the findings between the lifetime and past year categories is misleading due to the absence of annual prevalence data for four substances.

** Adjustments have been made to the 1980 and 1983 data to account for survey modifications in 1986 regarding amphetamine use. These adjustments permit more accurate comparison of these findings for all three survey administrations.

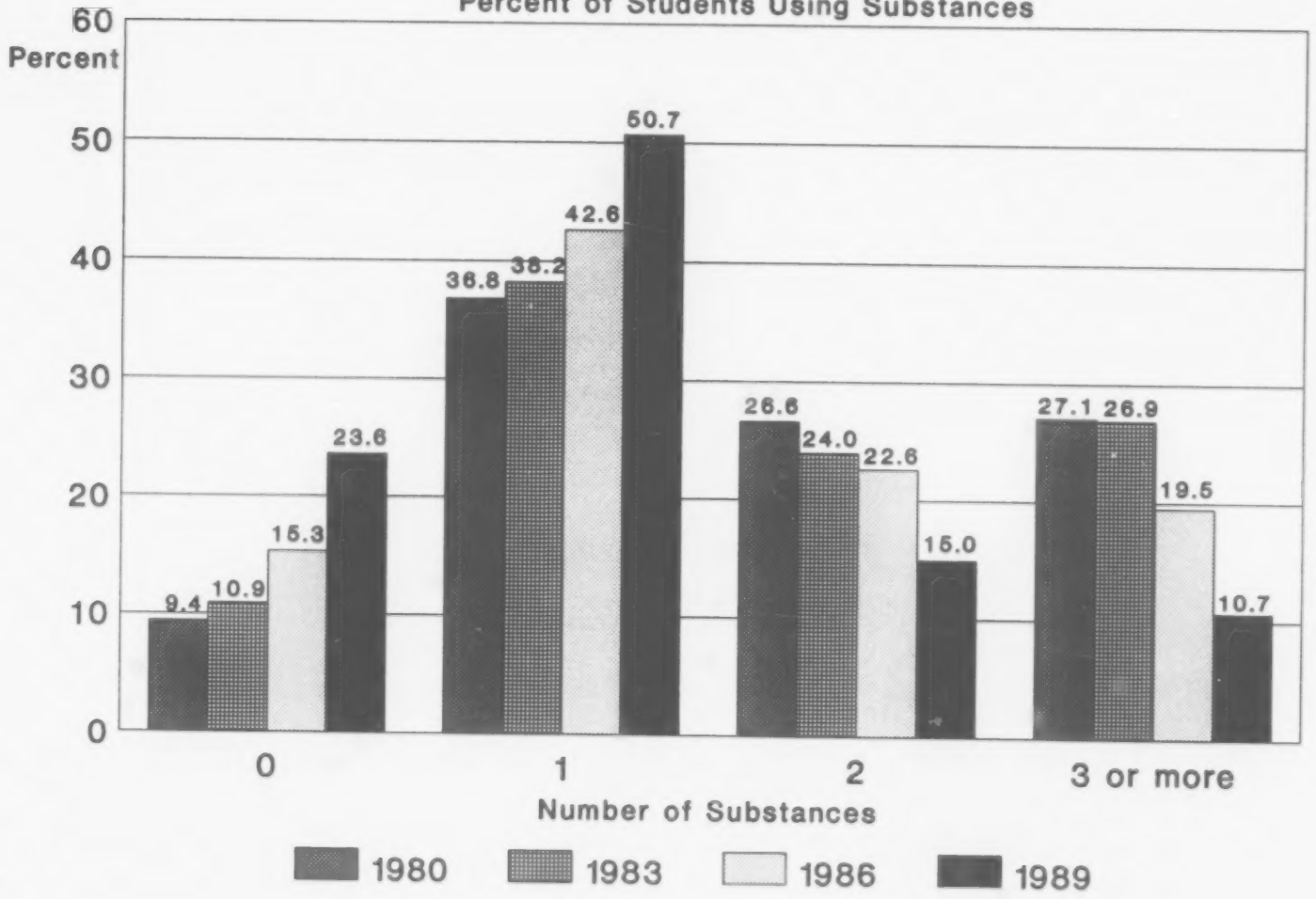
*** Other substances include any use of cocaine, amphetamines, or hallucinogens; it also includes any use of barbiturates or tranquilizers not under a physician's order.

Chart 2. Type of Substances Used during Past Year
Percent of All Students

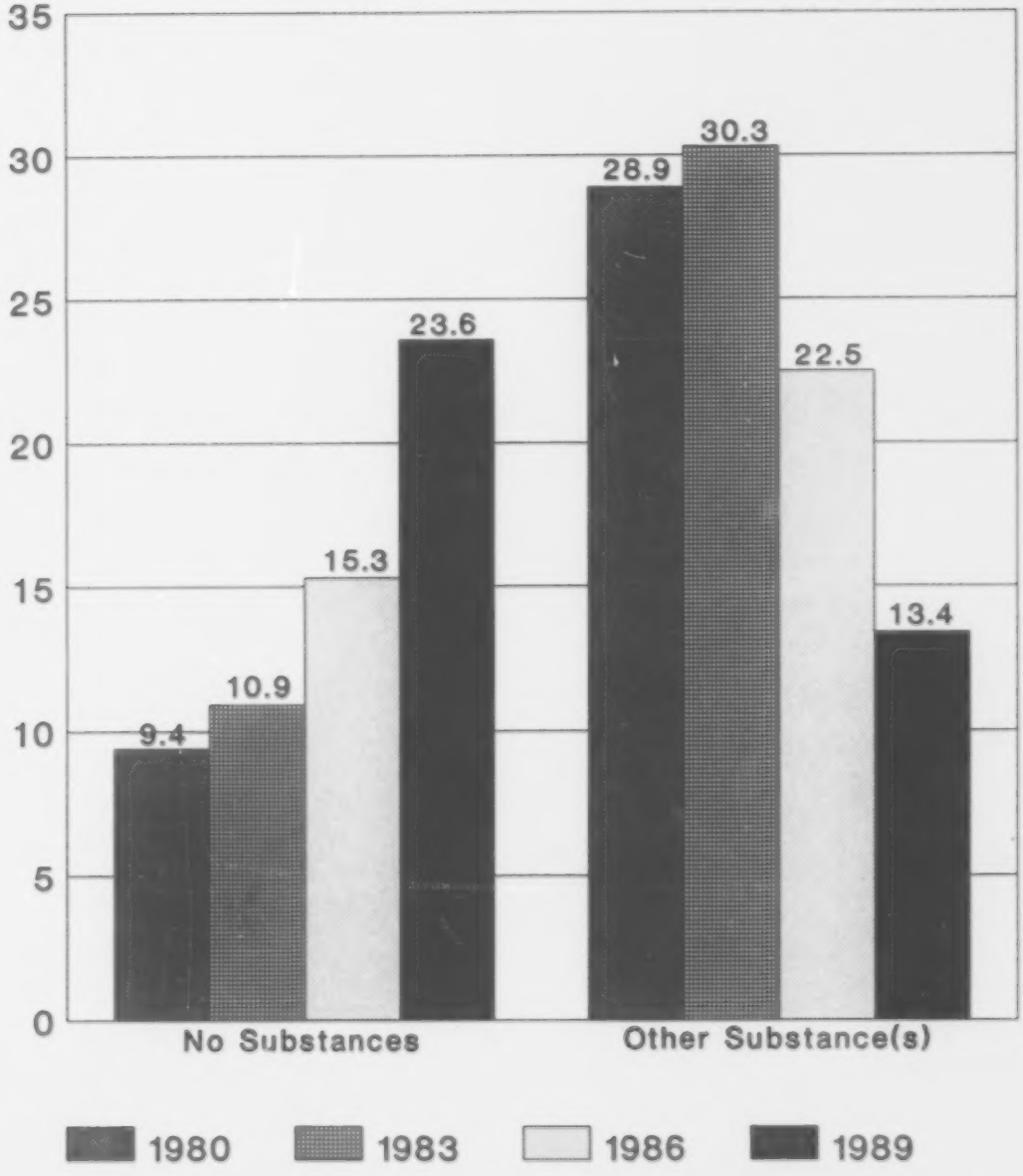




Graph D. Number of Substances Used in Past Year
1980, 1983, 1986 and 1989
Percent of Students Using Substances



Graph E. Type of Substances Used During Past Year
No Substances - Other Substances•
Percent of Students



• Other substance use includes any use of cocaine, amphetamines or hallucinogens; it also includes any use of barbiturates or tranquilizers not under a physician's order.

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Students were asked a question concerning their overall academic performance in high school. An item on the questionnaire asked respondents to indicate the grades they most often received: mostly A's, mostly B's, etc. The intention was to discover if there existed any relationship between students' academic performance and their use of alcohol or drugs. Table 13 shows the proportion of students in each academic performance grouping who have used the indicated substance in the past year. While these data alone cannot be used to suggest any causal link between substance use and academic performance, the identification of any association between the two is of obvious importance.

Table

. A strong relationship between academic performance and substance use is evident for seven of the nine substances; the higher the self-reported grade, the lower the proportion of students who have used the substance in the past year. 15

. However, there is no association between academic performance and reported use of alcohol even when annual frequency of use is examined. 15

TABLE 15.

Annual Prevalence by Self-Reported Academic Performance

(Percent)

	Alc.	Mar.	Hal.	Coc.	Amph.	Trq.	Barb.	Inh.	Glue
GRADES									
Total	76.5	23.9	6.6	6.0	5.1	4.2	2.8	7.8	3.5
Mostly A's	69.0	12.0	3.2	2.2	3.6	2.2	2.4	4.1	1.6
Mostly B's	77.6	22.3	5.8	4.3	4.4	3.9	1.8	7.0	3.0
Mostly C's	79.1	30.8	8.7	9.1	6.3	4.8	3.8	10.0	4.8
Mostly D's and F's	73.6	43.0	13.7	18.9	10.8	15.4	9.9	14.7	5.9

COMBINED SUBSTANCE USE

A series of questions was included in the survey in order to obtain information concerning the use of various substance combinations at the same time. Inasmuch as the potential for physical harm is substantially increased when certain substances are used in combination, it was decided to inquire as to the propensity of respondents to use more than one substance on a given occasion. The questions were designed to gauge the proportion of students who, at any time, have used combinations of alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs.

Table

. About one in every five students (21.0%) reports using marijuana and alcohol at the same time at least once in his life. 16

. Just more than one-eighth of all students (12.7%) have combined use of marijuana and other drugs at some time in their life; only slightly fewer (9.3%) have used alcohol and drugs (other than marijuana) together at least once in their lives. Stated otherwise, considering just those students who have ever used drugs, approximately one-third have combined substances in this fashion. 16

	Table
. Combinations of all three groups (alcohol, marijuana and other drugs) have been used at the same time by about one of every fourteen students (7.2%) at least once during his life.	16
. A somewhat smaller proportion of all students (6.8%) have used two or more drugs (other than marijuana) in combination at some time in their lives.	16
. There has been an appreciable decrease in the absolute number of students who combine marijuana and alcohol (31.2% in 1986, 21.0% in 1989) between the two surveys. However, this decline is not observed when viewed as a proportion of those students who have ever used marijuana (63.7% in 1986, 65.4% in 1989).	16, 17
. Decreases are observed in all other categories of combined drug use between the 1986 and 1989 surveys.	16

TABLE 16.

Trends in Combined Substance Use

(Percent Reporting Use)

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Alcohol and Marijuana	43.6	38.3	31.2	21.0	(-10.2) sss
Marijuana and Other Drugs	21.5	20.2	17.4	12.7	(-4.7) sss
Alcohol and Other Drugs	18.1	16.2	13.2	9.3	(-3.9) sss
Alcohol, Marijuana and Other Drugs	14.1	12.1	9.6	7.2	(-2.4) ss
Two or More Drugs	10.7	10.9	9.1	6.8	(-2.3) ss

Levels of significance: ss<.01; sss<.001

TABLE 17.

Trends in Combined Substance Use

(Percent of Those Ever Using)

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Alcohol and Marijuana*	70.0	69.1	66.2	68.2	(+2.0)
Marijuana and Other Drugs**	47.5	42.5	43.0	49.3	(+6.3) s
Alcohol and Other Drugs**	40.8	35.3	34.4	37.0	(+2.6)
Alcohol, Marijuana and Other Drugs**	31.5	26.7	25.3	29.3	(+4.0)
Two or More Drugs**	24.5	23.8	24.0	28.5	(+4.5)

* Population under consideration includes those students reporting lifetime use of marijuana.

** Population under consideration includes those students reporting lifetime use of at least one of the following: hallucinogens, cocaine, amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, heroin, cough syrup, methadone, glue, or other inhalants.

Level of significance: s<.05

CIGARETTE USE

The link between cigarette smoking and health problems is by now well established. Health education curricula throughout the state have included segments concerning the smoking habit and the consequent health problems associated with the use of cigarettes. For this reason, and to more completely describe patterns of substance use by the state's high school students, questionnaire items regarding the use of cigarettes were included. Information was obtained concerning both the current use patterns of the students as well as their perception of the degree of physical harm associated with regular cigarette use.

	Table
. More than two-thirds of the students (67.1%) report that they have never smoked cigarettes.	18
. Of the 32.9% who do currently smoke cigarettes, more than half (17.0% of the whole sample) report only occasional use.	18
. About one in every six students (15.9%) reports regular or daily cigarette smoking. The great majority of these students indicate smoking "half a pack or less a day" (5.6%) or "half a pack to a pack a day" (7.9%).	18

	Table
. Regular smoking of more than a pack a day is rare, with 2.4% of the students so reporting.	18
. This is the first time since the initiation of this survey that there has been a substantial decrease in the proportion of students reporting current use of cigarettes.	18
. Three-fourths of the students (73.7%) associate a great risk of physical harm with smoking one to two packs of cigarettes a day, while more than five of every six students (85.6%) perceive a moderate or great risk in connection with such use.	19
. Although very few students (2.8%) perceive little or no risk involved in smoking one or two packs a day, 11.6% report that they do not know what risk of physical harm is present.	19
. A continuing trend is observed over the 1980, 1983, 1986 and 1989 surveys regarding the perceived risk of physical harm. Substantially more students perceive a greater risk of harm in each succeeding survey.	19

TABLE 18.

Current Cigarette Use

(Percent)

USE	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Never	60.4	58.5	58.7	67.1	(+8.4)
On Occasion	18.9	20.5	21.2	17.0	(-4.2)
Half Pack or Less a Day	9.8	9.4	8.4	5.6	(-2.8)
Half to One Pack a Day	9.2	9.7	9.3	7.9	(-1.4)
More than One Pack a Day	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.4	(+0.1)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 19.

Perceived Risk of Physical Harm

1-2 Packs a Day (Percent)

RISK	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Great	56.4	60.7	67.6	73.7	(+6.1)
Moderate	22.5	19.6	16.8	11.9	(-4.9)
Slight	4.5	3.2	2.8	2.0	(-0.8)
None	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	(-0.3)
Do Not Know	15.9	15.4	11.7	11.6	(-0.1)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

STUDENTS ATTITUDES AND PATTERNS OF SUBSTANCE USE

The ensuing sections report information gathered relative to the attitudes, perceptions, and beliefs of high school students regarding alcohol and drug use. Issues raised by the questionnaire range from those concerned with the times and occasions on which students are most likely to use drugs or alcohol, to questions surveying students' opinions regarding the legality of marijuana and their perceptions of the availability of various substances.

In addition, several sections report issues which focus on questions of prevention. Respondents were asked to indicate factors most likely to prevent them from using drugs or alcohol, as well as their perceptions concerning the harmfulness of various patterns of substance use. Finally, information concerning the respondents' projected use of marijuana ten years from now is also presented.

PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY

It is clear that use of a substance must, to some degree, be a function of that substance's availability to the potential user. A series of items included in the questionnaire sought to measure the respondent's perceptions regarding the availability of seven specific substances. Possible responses to those items included a set of five alternatives ranging from "very easy" to "probably impossible." Although it is recognized that perceived availability may not be a precise reflection of the actual availability of a substance, it does seem reasonable to assume some degree of correspondence between the perception and actuality.

	Table
. There appear to be two availability ranges encompassing the seven substances for which data were collected. Not surprisingly, it was generally found that the more widely used substances are perceived to be more readily available.	20
. Alcohol and marijuana are available to a substantial majority of all students, with more than nine of every ten (91.4%) saying alcohol was "easy" or "very easy" to obtain and 79.9% saying the same about marijuana.	20

	Table
. About half of all the students report that barbiturates, tranquilizers, amphetamines and hallucinogens are easily obtainable (47.5% - 54.4%).	20
. About three-fifths of all the students (59.9%) report that cocaine would be "easy" or "very easy" to obtain.	20
. Little change is evident between the 1986 and 1989 surveys.	20

TABLE 20.

Perceived Availability of Seven Substances

Percent Saying Substance Would be "Easy" or "Very Easy" to Obtain

SUBSTANCE	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Alcohol	93.9*	92.1*	88.8	91.4	(+2.6)
Marijuana	89.8	87.6	82.8	79.9	(-2.9) ss
Hallucinogens	47.3	46.6	50.0	54.4	(+4.4) s
Cocaine	47.4	49.7	58.0	59.9	(+1.9)
Amphetamines	--	--	50.8	52.5	(+1.7)
Tranquilizers	54.0	52.8	49.2	50.5	(+1.3)
Barbiturates	51.7	53.2	44.8	47.5	(+2.7)

* Includes 5.7% (1980) and 4.2% (1983) of the sample who reported they could legally purchase alcohol.

Levels of significance: s<.05; ss<.01

TIME AND OCCASION OF USE

Students reporting alcohol or drug use at any time in their lives were asked two series of questions concerning the times or occasions on which they had used the substances. The questions were, for the most part, directed at substance use relative to the school day and school functions. The questions were grouped separately in the survey in order to identify any difference between marijuana/drug usage patterns and patterns of use regarding alcohol.

	Table
. As would be expected, drugs and alcohol are most frequently used on weekends and at parties.	21, 22
. However, about one-third of the students who report using marijuana or drugs at some time in their lives say they have done so either at school functions (33.3%) or during school hours (29.3%).	21
. Stated otherwise, this means that about one-tenth of all students report using drugs or marijuana at school functions (13.6%) or during school hours (12.0%).	21

	Table
. With regard to alcohol, just over one-fourth (27.2%) of all students report use during school functions, while less than one in every ten students (9.7%) report use during school hours.	22
. About two of every five students (38.5%) who report using marijuana or other drugs at some time in their lives have done so before school.	21
. "Before school" use of drugs is somewhat more prevalent than alcohol use at that same time; about one in every six (15.7%) students have used drugs before school, compared with 11.5% who have used alcohol at that time.	21, 22

TABLE 21.

Marijuana or Drugs: Trends in Time and Occasion of Use (Percent)

Have you ever used drugs or marijuana. . .

Those who have used drugs/marijuana

	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Before School	53.0	50.1	47.0	38.5	(-8.5) sss
During School	48.8	46.4	39.1	29.3	(-9.8) sss
After School	73.3	73.1	72.2	66.4	(-5.8) ss
School Function (Dance, Games, etc.)	53.4	47.0	42.2	33.3	(-8.9) sss
Parties	81.4	81.2	80.7	78.5	(-2.2)
Weekends	86.1	90.0	86.6	86.3	(-0.3)

All Students

	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Before School	35.7	32.5	26.3	15.7	(-10.6) sss
During School	32.8	30.1	21.9	12.0	(-9.9) sss
After School	49.3	47.4	40.4	27.1	(-13.3) sss
School Function (Dance, Games, etc.)	35.9	30.5	23.6	13.6	(-10.0) sss
Parties	54.8	52.7	45.2	32.0	(-13.2) sss
Weekends	57.9	58.4	48.5	35.2	(-13.3) sss

Levels of significance: ss<.01; sss<.001

TABLE 22.

Alcohol: Trends in Time and Occasion of Use (Percent)

Have you ever used alcohol. . .	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Before School	17.7	18.0	18.3	11.5	(-6.8) sss
During School	16.5	16.2	15.0	9.7	(-5.3) sss
After School	51.4	48.7	44.6	37.6	(-7.0) sss
School Function (Dance, Games, etc.)	40.8	37.8	36.4	27.2	(-9.2) sss
Parties	80.3	77.2	74.6	71.2	(-3.4) sss
Weekends	79.4	77.9	75.3	70.3	(-5.0) sss

Level of significance: sss<.001

FACTORS PREVENTING SUBSTANCE USE

All students were asked to respond to a series of questions designed to identify persons, values, or fears which might prevent them from using marijuana or other illicit drugs. They were also asked to respond to a similar series of questions regarding factors which might prevent them from using alcohol. Inasmuch as prevention is deemed to be of primary importance in efforts to deal with substance abuse, it was felt that the survey should attempt to elicit basic information regarding the attitudes of students in this area. It is recognized that information of this type is needed in order to maximize the utility of efforts directed toward the prevention of substance abuse.

	Table
. For both alcohol and drugs, the students generally attached the same relative importance to the preventive factors mentioned in the survey questions. Fear of physical harm was by far the most important, followed by fear of getting into trouble with the law.	23

Marijuana/Drugs	Table
. Fear of physical harm was clearly reported as the most intensive preventive consideration, with four of every five students (81.8%) reporting it would prevent them from using marijuana or other drugs.	23
. Three of every four students (73.6%) report that fear of getting into trouble with the law would prevent their use of drugs, while about two-thirds (63.9%) indicate that parental disapproval would prevent their use of drugs.	23
. More than one-half of the students indicate that disapproval of friends (56.9%) or fear of bad grades (52.8%) would prevent their use of marijuana or drugs. More than one-third (36.5%) report that religious values would have a similar effect.	23
. Only one in every eight students (12.5%) reports that nothing would prevent his use of drugs or marijuana.	23

Trends, Marijuana/Drugs	Table
. With the exception of peer disapproval moving slightly ahead of fear of bad grades in 1986, and remaining there in 1989, the relative importance of the factors listed have remained the same through all four surveys.	23
. While the preventive influence of all six factors increased from the 1986 to 1989 survey, peer disapproval continued to register the most pronounced increase as a factor in preventing drug use. In 1980, 39.0% of the students reported it would prevent drug use; in 1983 that proportion increased to 47.7%. In 1986 the proportion rose to 51.0% and in 1989 the proportion increased again to 56.9%.	23
. The number of students reporting that nothing would prevent them from using drugs has remained virtually unchanged since 1980.	23

Alcohol	Table
. More than two-thirds of all students (67.8%) report that fear of physical harm would prevent them from using alcoholic beverages.	23
. Slightly less than two-thirds of all students (65.3%) report that fear of getting into trouble with the law would prevent their use of alcohol.	23
. About one-half of all students report that parental disapproval (53.5%) or fear of bad grades (45.8%) would prevent their use of alcoholic beverages.	23
. While about two in every five students (40.2%) report that disapproval of friends would prevent them from using alcohol, one in four (26.4%) reports that religious values would have a similar effect.	23
. About one in six students (17.6%) reports nothing would prevent his using alcohol.	23

Trends, Alcohol	Table
. The relative importance of the factors listed remained the same from the 1980, 1983 and 1986 surveys to the 1989 survey.	23
. The preventive influence of all six factors increased from the 1986 to 1989 surveys, with the largest increase evident in the proportion of students reporting that fear of getting into trouble with the law, parental disapproval and disapproval of peers would prevent their use of alcohol.	23
. As with drugs, the greatest increase in preventive influence since 1980 is observed in the peer disapproval category.	23

TABLE 23.

Trends in Factors Preventing Substance Use

(Percent)

Would prevent from using drugs or marijuana. . .	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Fear of Physical Harm	77.1	81.3	78.7	81.8	(+3.1) s
Fear Trouble w/Law	66.2	71.7	69.6	73.6	(+4.0) ss
Parent Disapproval	55.5	59.5	58.4	63.9	(+5.5) sss
Friends Disapproval	39.0	47.7	51.0	56.9	(+5.9) sss
Fear Bad Grades	47.1	51.7	49.6	52.8	(+3.2) s
Religious Values	29.7	30.7	31.6	36.5	(+4.9) ss
Nothing	11.9	11.2	12.2	12.5	(+0.3)

Would prevent from using alcohol. . .	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Fear of Physical Harm	62.8	65.9	64.2	67.8	(+3.6)
Fear Trouble w/Law	51.3	58.8	57.7	65.3	(+7.6) sss
Parent Disapproval	43.2	46.2	47.0	53.5	(+6.5) sss
Fear Bad Grades	38.9	43.0	41.9	45.8	(+3.9) s
Friends Disapproval	23.8	30.3	33.5	40.2	(+6.7) sss
Religious Values	19.6	20.9	22.4	26.4	(+4.0) ss
Nothing	18.7	14.9	17.4	17.6	(+0.2)

Levels of significance: s<.05; ss<.01; sss<.001

PERCEIVED HARMFULNESS - USE OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL

Continuing in this area of student attitudes and beliefs about drug and alcohol use, several questionnaire items were directed toward the students' perceptions concerning the potential physical harm attached to alcohol and marijuana use. A series of questions asked the respondents to assign a level of risk to various frequency of use patterns with respect to the above two substances. Inasmuch as they are by far the most widely and frequently used of the substances surveyed, it was decided that they would be the focus of our efforts regarding the topic. Although the causal relationship between attitudes and behavior is known to be quite complex, it was felt that interesting and useful insights might result from items relating perceived harm to behavior undertaken relatively often.

Marijuana — Table

. More than three-fourths of the students (77.1%) perceive regular use of marijuana to entail great risk of physical harm. This continues the trend, evident in prior surveys, toward increased perception of physical harm associated with regular use of marijuana; in 1980 less than half the students (48.6%) believed this to be the case, while in 1983 and 1986 about two-thirds (63.8% and 70.3%) believed as such. — 24

Table

- One in three students (33.0%) perceives a great risk of physical harm in occasional use of marijuana, a continuing increase over prior survey adminstrations; 25.6% in 1986, 16.6% in 1983 and 10.7% in the 1980. 24

- The number of students who believe there is no physical harm associated with occasional use of marijuana dropped from 10.0% in 1980 to 5.1% in 1983 to 4.2% in 1986 and 2.2% in 1989. 24

- About one in eight students (12.7%) report that he does not know what risk of physical harm attaches to occasional use of marijuana, while about one in eleven (8.9%) reports the same for regular use. 24

TABLE 24.

Perceived Risk of Physical Harm by Occasional or Regular Use of Marijuana

(Percent)

Occasional Use

RISK	1980	1983	1986	1989
Great	10.7	16.6	25.6	33.0
Moderate	26.9	31.7	33.4	33.8
Slight	36.2	30.7	23.0	18.3
None	10.0	5.1	4.2	2.2
Do not know	16.2	15.9	13.8	12.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Regular Use

RISK	1980	1983	1986	1989
Great	48.6	63.8	70.3	77.1
Moderate	25.7	17.1	14.9	10.1
Slight	8.1	4.4	3.1	2.5
None	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.3
Do not know	15.2	13.5	10.4	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Alcohol	Table
. More than three-fourths of the students (78.8%) believe there is a great risk involved in having four or five drinks almost everyday; this compares with 57.9% in the 1980 survey, 68.5% in 1983 and 71.9% in 1986.	25
. More than two-fifths of the students (41.3%) believe there is great risk in having five or more drinks, once or twice each weekend.	25
. Whereas only one in every seventeen students (5.8%) perceives little or no risk of harm in having four or five drinks almost everyday, almost one-fifth of the students (18.5%) believe there is little or no risk in having five or more drinks, once or twice each weekend.	25
. Approximately one in every five students (18.0%) perceives little or no risk of physical harm associated with having one or two drinks everyday. This compares with 39.2% in the 1980 survey and 24.7% in 1983, but is essentially the same as in 1986 (19.2%).	25

TABLE 25.

Perceived Risk of Physical Harm by Use of Alcoholic Beverages (Percent)

How much physical harm are people likely to risk if they have. . .		Risk				
		Great	Moderate	Slight	None	Don't Know
1 or 2 drinks on occasion	1980	2.8	7.5	38.1	45.6	6.0
	1983	3.8	11.6	42.1	35.4	7.1
	1986	5.4	17.1	43.5	26.8	7.2
	1989	6.4	19.2	42.7	26.0	5.7
1 or 2 drinks almost every day	1980	14.9	39.5	29.4	9.8	6.3
	1983	27.2	40.9	20.3	4.4	7.2
	1986	33.8	38.8	14.5	4.7	8.3
	1989	42.0	33.7	12.6	5.4	6.3
4 or 5 drinks almost every day	1980	57.9	27.0	6.4	2.5	6.3
	1983	68.5	19.9	4.2	1.2	6.2
	1986	71.9	14.5	3.5	2.3	7.9
	1989	78.8	10.2	2.5	3.3	5.2
5 or more drinks once or twice each weekend	1980	29.8	32.5	19.5	8.7	9.5
	1983	33.6	30.3	17.2	4.9	14.1
	1986	35.3	30.8	15.8	4.8	13.3
	1989	41.3	30.9	13.2	5.3	9.2

SUBSTANCE USERS - TROUPLE/CRITICISM

Students who report having used marijuana and other drugs at some time in their lives were asked a series of questions concerning "getting into trouble" as a result of that use. The students were asked if they had ever gotten into trouble with their families, schools, or the police for using those drugs, as well as if they had ever been subject to criticism from their friends for such use. The same series of questions was asked of students reporting that they had ever used alcohol.

Table

. The experiences of students resulting from use of marijuana or drugs were somewhat different than those arising from use of alcohol. Students who have used drugs are far more likely to have been subject to peer criticism for that use than are students reporting alcohol use. On the other hand, students are more likely to have gotten into trouble with their families as a result of alcohol use than for use of marijuana or other drugs. 26

Marijuana/Drugs

. Of those students reporting marijuana or other drug use at some time in their lives, one-third (33.1%) have experienced criticism from their friends as a result 26

		Table
	of that use. This represents a significant increase over the 26.4% reporting trouble with friends for drug use in the 1986 survey.	
.	For all survey administrations, the only category for which change is evident is trouble with friends.	26
.	About one in every six students (17.2%) has gotten into trouble with his family as a result of marijuana or other drug use.	26
.	Very few of the students who have ever used marijuana or other drugs have experienced trouble with the police (7.0%) or school officials (4.5%) as a result of marijuana or other drug use.	26
.	Of those students who have ever used marijuana or other drugs, seven in every ten (69.3%) report they have never gotten into trouble as a result of that use.	26

Alcohol	Table
. Of those students reporting use of alcohol at some time in their lives, one in four (23.3%) has gotten into trouble with his family as a result of that use. This represents a significant decrease from the 27.1% reporting similar trouble in 1986.	26
. One in every seven students (14.5%) has experienced peer criticism as a result of alcohol use.	26
. Less than one in every ten students (9.4%) reports having trouble with the police as a result of using alcohol.	26
. Very few students (3.1%) who have used alcohol have been in trouble with school officials as a result of that use.	26
. Of those students who have ever used alcohol, two-thirds (66.7%) report they have never gotten into trouble as a result of that use.	26
. Very little change is evident in the experiences of students across all four surveys regarding trouble or criticism as a result of alcohol use.	26

TABLE 26.

Substance Users - Trouble/Criticism

Those Who Have Used Marijuana or Other Drugs (Percent)

Have you ever gotten into trouble with. . . for using drugs or marijuana?

	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Friends	22.2	21.0	26.4	33.1	(+6.7) ss
Family	19.8	15.1	19.3	17.2	(-2.1)
Police	5.5	5.2	6.9	7.0	(+0.1)
School	3.8	4.8	5.3	4.5	(-0.8)
Never gotten into trouble for drug use	72.9	78.7	70.5	69.3	(-1.2)

Those Who Have Used Alcohol (Percent)

Have you ever gotten into trouble with. . . for using alcohol?

	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Family	25.5	25.8	27.1	23.3	(-3.8) ss
Friends	9.8	12.5	12.2	14.5	(+2.3) s
Police	9.9	10.0	8.7	9.4	(+0.7)
School	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.1	(-1.0)
Never gotten into trouble for alcohol use	64.2	63.1	64.2	66.7	(+2.5)

Levels of significance: s<.05; ss<.01

IS MARIJUANA USE WRONG?

Individual values and standards of conduct undoubtedly play an important role in the manner in which high school students confront the issue of substance use. Although the complexity of this relationship is acknowledged, an effort was made in the survey to elicit some very basic information in this area. Two quite simple questions concerning the student's general value orientations regarding use of marijuana were included in the questionnaire. The items dealt with whether students felt it was wrong to engage in either occasional or regular use of marijuana.

Table

- The great majority of students report some negative value orientation ("very wrong" or "slightly wrong") with regard to both occasional use of marijuana (85.9%) and regular use of marijuana (92.7%). — 27

- This represents a continuing trend in student attitudes over the previous three survey administrations. In 1980, 60.0% reported some negative value orientation regarding occasional marijuana use and in 1983, 72.2% did so; in 1986, 79.0% reported that occasional use of marijuana was wrong. In 1980, 79.6% had a similar negative — 27

Table

orientation toward regular use. In 1983, 86.6% thought the regular use of marijuana was wrong, and in 1986, 90.8% thought so.

. With regard to the intensity of that value orientation, for the first time since 1980, more than half of the students (55.6%) believe occasional use of marijuana is very wrong. This is a dramatic increase over the proportion of students (38.1%) reporting a similar value orientation in 1986. 27

. With regard to the regular use of marijuana, there is a less dramatic increase in the proportion of students reporting that it is very wrong (77.8% in 1989; 72.1% in 1986). 27

. We note the same trend by observing the proportion of students who believe that marijuana use is not wrong at all. In 1980, 40.0% of the students reported occasional use was not wrong as compared with 14.1% in 1989. Likewise, the proportion believing there was no wrong in regular use fell from 20.4% in 1980 to 7.3% in 1989. 27

TABLE 27.

Is Marijuana Use Wrong? (Percent)

Is it wrong if a person uses marijuana on occasion?

	Occasional Use			
	1980	1983	1986	1989
Very Wrong	20.3	30.6	38.1	55.6
Slightly Wrong	39.7	41.6	40.9	30.3
Not Wrong	40.0	27.8	21.0	14.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Is it wrong if a person uses marijuana regularly?

	Regular Use			
	1980	1983	1986	1989
Very Wrong	50.7	63.9	72.1	77.8
Slightly Wrong	28.9	22.7	18.7	14.9
Not Wrong	20.4	13.4	9.2	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

ATTITUDES REGARDING THE LEGALITY OF MARIJUANA

Advocated changes in the degree of criminality associated with the possession of varying amounts of marijuana constitute what would appear to be rather salient issues. Three items were included in the survey in order to gauge the attitudes and opinions of responding students relative to issues arising from this topic. All students were asked to indicate the degree of criminal sanction which, in their estimation, should attach to the possession of marijuana. In addition, respondents were asked to project alterations of their current behavior should the use of marijuana be legalized.

Table

. More than two-thirds of all the students (70.3%) feel there should be some form of legal prohibition regarding the use of marijuana; but only one-half of the students (53.4%) feel it should be a criminal violation for everyone. 28

. A clear shift in student attitudes is observed with regard to criminal prohibition of the use of marijuana by all persons. The proportion favoring such a prohibition has steadily increased from 26.4% in 1980 to 53.4% in 1989. 28

Table

- Less than one in every seven students (13.1%) believes marijuana use should be entirely legal. In addition, another 16.9% of the students feel marijuana use should be treated as a minor violation or a violation for only those under 18 years of age. Taken together, the views of this group, representing about one-third of the sample (30.0%), constitute a rough definition of decriminalization. 28

- The above observations, although less dramatic, are consistent with the shift noted in the 1983 survey with respect to student attitudes regarding the legal status of marijuana use. The proportion of students who believe marijuana should be entirely legal underwent a substantial decrease from 25.7% in 1980 to 16.5% in 1983 where it has remained relatively stable (14.0% in 1986 and 13.1% in 1989). 28

- Similarly, those students whose views correspond with some form of decriminalization has continued to decrease from 56.5% in 1980 to 43.1% in 1983; 37.5% in 1986 and 30.0% in 1989. 28

	Table
. It is interesting to note that about one-sixth of the students (16.7%) express no opinion on this issue.	28
. When asked whether it should be legal to sell marijuana if its use were legalized, more than one-half (56.0%) said it should. However, the great majority of that group (37.1% of the total sample) said the sale should be limited to adults.	29
. Students indicate that legalization would have little effect on their use of marijuana. Almost three-fourths (72.6%) indicate they would not use marijuana if it were legal, while another 9.4% report they would use marijuana about the same as now.	30
. After increasing slightly but constantly with each succeeding administration since 1980, the 1989 survey demonstrates the first decrease in the proportion of students reporting that they would try marijuana for the first time if it were legalized (from 10.8% in 1986 to 8.1% in 1989).	30

Table 30

. In addition, less than one of every twenty students (4.1%) report that they would use marijuana more if it were legalized. This represents a decrease from the proportion reporting increased use with legalization in 1986 (6.8%).

TABLE 28.

Should Marijuana Use be Legal? (Percent)

There has been much talk about whether or not marijuana use should be made legal. What do you think should be done?

	1980	1983	1986	1989
Crime - all	26.4	35.1	43.5	53.4
Crime - under 18 years	12.2	13.4	10.8	8.3
Ticket - all	11.4	8.1	7.6	5.4
Ticket - under 18 years	7.2	5.1	5.1	3.2
Legal	25.7	16.5	14.0	13.1
No Opinion	17.2	21.8	19.0	16.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 29.

Should Selling Marijuana be Legal? (Percent)

If it were legal to use marijuana, should it also be legal to sell marijuana?

	1980	1983	1986	1989
No	24.6	28.6	36.7	42.5
Yes - only to adults	46.8	45.6	39.9	37.1
Yes - to anyone	27.2	24.7	22.7	18.9
No answer	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 30.

Personal Use - If Marijuana were Legal

(Percent)

If marijuana were legal to use which of the following would you be most likely to do?

	1980	1983	1986	1989
Not use it	48.9	53.1	58.5	72.6
Try for first time	7.0	9.5	10.8	8.1
Use less than now	7.9	8.1	7.1	5.0
Use same as now	27.7	22.0	16.0	9.4
Use more than now	7.7	6.9	6.8	4.1
No answer	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

PERSONAL MARIJUANA USE IN FUTURE

In that marijuana is by far the most widely used illicit drug, several questionnaire items were designed to elicit more detailed information about its use and about students' attitudes and beliefs regarding that use. One of those items dealt with the respondents' perceptions concerning their anticipated use of marijuana in the future. The students were asked to indicate the degree of certainty with which they would or would not be using marijuana ten years from now.

	Table
. The great majority of students report a belief that they will not be using marijuana ten years from now.	31
. Almost nine of every 10 students (86.2%) report probable or definite non-use ten years from now.	31
. About one in every twenty students (5.3%) reports probable or definite use ten years from now.	31
. Changes in attitudes regarding future use of marijuana are evident in a continuing shift toward negative inclinations concerning use of the substance ten years from now.	31

Table 31

. It is interesting that while there was some increase in the overall proportion of students reporting a negative projection of marijuana use ten years hence (77.9% in 1986, 86.2% in 1989), the entire increase is observed in the "definitely not" response (54.6% in 1986, 69.8% in 1989).

TABLE 31.

Personal Marijuana Use in Future (Percent)

10 Years from Now

	1980	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Definitely Will	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.7	(-2.6)
Probably Will	7.9	5.3	5.4	3.6	
Unsure	21.4	19.0	14.2	8.6	(-5.6)
Probably Not	23.8	23.2	23.3	16.4	(+8.3)
Definitely Not	44.6	49.9	54.6	69.8	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

DRINKING AND DRIVING

Four items were included in the survey instrument with the intention of eliciting information regarding the problem of drinking and driving among high school students. One questionnaire item sought to approximate the prevalence of this problem by asking how often students had been riders in a car driven by someone who had had too much to drink. Recognizing that the majority of high school students do not have licenses to drive, it was believed that asking the question in this fashion would provide a more accurate assessment than focusing on just those who had combined driving and the use of alcohol. The other three items were included to provide data regarding student attitudes in substantive areas of potential use in prevention programs. Specifically the items focused on the possible role of law enforcement and peer influence or intervention in preventing this most hazardous behavior.

Table

. Students remain split regarding the probability of being stopped by the police if they were to drive after drinking too much. There is a continuing increase in the proportion of students who believe that they would be stopped by the police if they were to drive after drinking too much. In 1983, 52.3% of the students believed they would probably or definitely be stopped by the police. In 1986, this proportion increased to 32

		Table
	59.7% and in 1989, more than two-thirds (67.4%) believe they would be stopped by the police.	
.	Students overwhelmingly report that their assessment of the chance of being stopped by the police would influence their decision to drive after drinking too much. More than three-fourths (75.9%) indicate that the probability of being stopped would strongly influence their decision; another 13.1% say it would influence their decision somewhat. Only 11.0% of the students report that they either do not worry about being stopped or have never thought about it.	32
.	Approximately one of every three students (31.6%) reports having been a rider in a car driven by someone who has had too much to drink on one or more occasions in the past twelve months.	33
.	The proportion of students (89.4%) reporting that they would try to stop others from driving if they had been drinking has not changed from 1986.	33

TABLE 32.

Drinking and Driving - Law Enforcement (Percent)

If you were to drive (assuming you were old enough to have a license) after drinking too much, do you think you would be stopped by the police?

	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Definitely Not	8.5	8.9	7.5	(-1.4)
Probably Not	39.2	31.4	25.1	(-6.3)
Probably Yes	39.6	41.9	47.1	(+5.2)
Definitely Yes	12.7	17.8	20.3	(+2.5)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Would the chance of being stopped by the police influence your decision to drive after drinking too much?

	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Strongly Influence	65.0	72.0	75.9	(+3.9)
Somewhat Influence	21.1	15.2	13.1	(-2.1)
So Low - Don't Worry	5.1	3.8	3.3	(-0.5)
Never Considered	8.8	9.0	7.7	(-1.3)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 33.

Drinking and Driving - Student Involvement

(Percent)

Within the past 12 months, how often have you been a rider in a car driven by someone who has had too much to drink for safe driving?

	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Never	57.2	61.5	68.4	(+6.9)
1 or 2 times	23.1	22.7	19.5	(-3.2)
3 to 9 times	12.1	9.5	7.7	(-1.8)
10 to 39 times	5.0	4.4	3.2	(-1.2)
40 times or more	2.6	1.9	1.1	(-0.8)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Would you try to stop others from driving if they had been drinking?

	1983	1986	1989	Change 1986-1989
Never	2.3	5.0	5.8	(+0.8)
Probably Not	7.9	5.6	4.8	(-0.8)
Probably Yes	47.6	24.9	24.7	(-0.2)
Definitely Yes	42.2	64.5	64.7	(+0.2)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	

ADDITIONAL FREQUENCY DATA FOR
MAJOR SUBGROUPS

TABLE 34.

ALCOHOL

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	16.1	9.7	18.7	25.5	29.9
Grade:					
10	22.7	12.1	22.6	25.6	17.0
11	15.1	10.5	18.2	27.0	29.2
12	10.7	6.5	16.0	24.1	42.7
Sex:					
Male	18.9	8.0	16.7	22.3	34.2
Female	13.5	11.3	20.6	28.7	26.0
Race:					
White	12.2	7.1	16.7	27.6	36.5
Black	23.9	17.6	21.3	21.1	16.1
Hispanic	23.7	11.6	24.6	25.9	14.2
SES:					
High	15.8	8.6	17.4	29.1	29.1
Medium	13.0	8.2	16.6	26.3	35.9
Low	19.9	12.6	22.5	21.2	23.9
Region:					
North	18.2	11.4	21.1	26.7	22.7
Central	13.6	7.5	16.5	24.5	38.0
South	15.1	9.4	16.7	24.5	34.1

TABLE 35.

ALCOHOL

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	23.5	17.5	21.3	20.7	17.0
Grade:					
10	30.0	22.3	22.1	16.2	9.5
11	23.9	15.4	22.7	20.0	18.0
12	16.5	15.1	19.3	26.3	22.9
Sex:					
Male	26.4	14.5	20.2	19.5	19.4
Female	20.8	20.3	22.4	21.9	14.7
Race:					
White	17.8	15.1	21.8	24.2	21.2
Black	37.4	21.2	19.0	14.9	7.6
Hispanic	32.7	23.5	21.6	14.0	8.3
SES:					
High	22.8	16.2	21.8	23.5	15.8
Medium	19.1	14.8	22.0	22.2	22.0
Low	29.3	22.0	19.9	16.5	12.3
Region:					
North	26.1	20.3	22.8	18.9	11.8
Central	19.9	13.8	20.5	23.1	22.8
South	23.0	16.8	19.1	21.3	19.8

TABLE 36.

MARIJUANA

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	67.9	9.4	8.2	6.9	7.6
Grade:					
10	80.3	7.3	5.1	3.1	4.2
11	67.8	9.0	8.3	6.6	8.3
12	56.5	11.8	11.1	10.8	9.7
Sex:					
Male	66.6	8.8	8.3	7.3	9.1
Female	69.2	9.9	8.1	6.6	6.2
Race:					
White	63.5	9.1	9.3	8.3	9.8
Black	74.3	11.7	5.7	4.8	3.5
Hispanic	78.6	10.7	5.9	3.4	1.5
SES:					
High	71.8	8.0	7.4	6.5	6.4
Medium	62.6	8.7	10.0	8.2	10.6
Low	70.2	11.5	7.0	5.8	5.4
Region:					
North	73.4	9.0	6.8	5.7	5.1
Central	66.5	8.9	7.8	8.3	8.5
South	58.3	10.8	11.7	7.6	11.7

TABLE 37.

MARIJUANA

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	76.1	8.2	6.3	4.7	4.7
Grade:					
10	85.6	5.2	3.9	2.3	3.0
11	74.5	8.8	6.2	5.1	5.4
12	69.1	10.7	8.5	6.5	5.2
Sex:					
Male	75.4	7.4	6.5	4.9	5.8
Female	76.8	8.9	6.1	4.5	3.6
Race:					
White	71.0	9.5	7.5	5.7	6.3
Black	85.3	6.6	3.9	2.7	1.4
Hispanic	87.9	5.3	3.5	2.6	0.7
SES:					
High	77.8	7.3	7.2	4.6	3.1
Medium	70.5	9.3	7.3	5.7	7.3
Low	80.8	7.9	4.3	3.8	3.3
Region:					
North	81.6	6.7	5.4	3.2	3.1
Central	72.9	8.3	6.9	5.9	6.0
South	68.9	11.2	7.4	6.2	6.4

TABLE 38.

COCAINE

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	90.6	3.9	2.6	1.4	1.5
Grade:					
10	94.1	2.2	2.0	0.8	0.9
11	90.6	3.7	2.3	1.7	1.8
12	87.9	5.8	3.2	1.7	1.4
Sex:					
Male	89.0	4.4	3.2	1.7	1.7
Female	92.1	3.5	1.9	1.2	1.2
Race:					
White	89.0	4.4	3.0	1.7	1.9
Black	94.3	3.4	1.6	0.2	0.5
Hispanic	92.2	3.1	2.4	2.0	0.4
SES:					
High	92.8	3.1	1.6	1.3	1.3
Medium	88.6	4.9	2.8	2.0	1.7
Low	90.7	3.7	3.2	1.0	1.4
Region:					
North	93.6	3.0	1.6	1.1	0.8
Central	90.4	4.3	2.3	1.5	1.6
South	84.7	5.4	5.0	2.2	2.7

TABLE 39.

COCAINE

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	94.0	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.9
Grade:					
10	95.6	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
11	93.4	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.1
12	93.8	2.8	1.7	0.8	1.0
Sex:					
Male	93.5	2.8	1.6	1.0	1.2
Female	94.5	2.3	1.6	0.9	0.7
Race:					
White	92.6	3.2	2.0	1.1	1.1
Black	97.7	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Hispanic	96.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0
SES:					
High	95.5	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Medium	92.2	3.2	2.6	1.0	1.1
Low	94.7	2.4	1.2	1.0	0.8
Region:					
North	96.5	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.7
Central	93.5	3.0	1.8	1.2	0.5
South	89.7	4.1	2.8	1.6	1.9

TABLE 40.

AMPHETAMINES

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	90.7	4.8	2.1	1.7	0.8
Grade:					
10	93.0	3.5	1.7	1.4	0.4
11	90.5	5.2	1.8	1.6	0.9
12	89.1	5.6	2.6	2.0	0.8
Sex:					
Male	90.7	4.9	2.1	1.4	0.9
Female	90.7	4.6	2.0	2.0	0.7
Race:					
White	88.7	5.9	2.4	2.1	0.8
Black	96.6	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.6
Hispanic	94.9	2.7	0.8	1.2	0.4
SES:					
High	91.7	4.4	2.1	1.0	0.8
Medium	88.3	5.4	2.9	2.4	1.0
Low	92.4	4.5	1.1	1.6	0.5
Region:					
North	93.0	3.9	1.4	1.0	0.7
Central	89.4	5.3	2.9	1.9	0.6
South	87.7	5.9	2.3	3.0	1.2

TABLE 41.

AMPHETAMINES

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	94.9	2.6	1.1	1.1	0.3
Grade:					
10	95.6	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.1
11	95.0	2.5	0.8	1.3	0.3
12	94.6	3.1	1.1	0.9	0.3
Sex:					
Male	95.6	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.4
Female	94.3	2.8	1.3	1.4	0.3
Race:					
White	93.7	3.4	1.3	1.4	0.3
Black	99.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Hispanic	97.1	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
SES:					
High	95.0	3.1	0.7	0.7	0.5
Medium	93.5	2.6	1.9	1.6	0.3
Low	96.5	2.1	0.5	0.8	0.1
Region:					
North	96.5	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.4
Central	94.2	3.1	1.6	1.1	0.1
South	92.6	3.8	1.5	1.8	0.4

TABLE 42.

HALLUCINOGENS

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	90.2	4.6	2.7	1.5	1.0
Grade:					
10	93.9	3.1	1.6	1.0	0.5
11	90.2	4.7	2.9	1.4	0.8
12	87.3	5.7	3.5	1.9	1.6
Sex:					
Male	88.7	5.0	2.9	1.8	1.7
Female	91.7	4.2	2.6	1.2	0.4
Race:					
White	88.2	5.1	3.6	1.8	1.3
Black	96.5	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.0
Hispanic	93.2	4.8	1.2	0.5	0.4
SES:					
High	91.5	3.5	2.9	1.1	1.0
Medium	87.2	5.5	3.4	2.8	1.1
Low	92.4	4.6	1.7	0.4	0.9
Region:					
North	92.1	3.8	2.2	1.0	0.9
Central	88.2	5.5	2.9	2.3	1.1
South	88.8	5.2	3.5	1.5	1.1

TABLE 43.

HALLUCINOGENS

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	93.4	3.3	1.8	1.1	0.3
Grade:					
10	95.6	2.6	0.5	1.1	0.1
11	92.8	3.5	2.4	0.9	0.5
12	92.5	3.8	2.3	1.1	0.3
Sex:					
Male	92.2	3.7	2.0	1.7	0.6
Female	94.6	3.1	1.6	0.5	0.1
Race:					
White	91.7	4.1	2.4	1.4	0.4
Black	98.3	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0
Hispanic	95.8	3.0	0.9	0.0	0.4
SES:					
High	94.4	2.7	1.9	0.7	0.3
Medium	90.0	5.0	2.7	1.9	0.4
Low	96.2	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.3
Region:					
North	95.2	2.4	1.6	0.6	0.3
Central	90.7	4.9	2.3	1.8	0.4
South	93.3	3.3	1.7	1.2	0.5

TABLE 44.

TRANQUILIZERS

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	92.7	4.1	1.9	0.9	0.5
Grade:					
10	94.5	3.4	1.0	0.6	0.6
11	93.6	3.0	1.9	1.1	0.5
12	90.5	5.7	2.5	1.0	0.3
Sex:					
Male	92.4	4.3	1.8	1.0	0.6
Female	93.0	3.9	1.9	0.8	0.4
Race:					
White	91.6	4.7	2.0	1.1	0.6
Black	95.9	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.0
Hispanic	93.5	4.9	1.0	0.4	0.4
SES:					
High	93.0	3.7	1.8	0.7	0.9
Medium	91.1	4.9	2.4	1.2	0.4
Low	94.2	3.5	1.3	0.7	0.2
Region:					
North	93.6	3.9	1.4	0.6	0.6
Central	91.7	4.7	2.3	0.9	0.4
South	92.4	3.7	2.2	1.4	0.4

TABLE 45.

TRANQUILIZERS

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	95.8	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.1
Grade:					
10	96.7	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.0
11	96.0	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.3
12	94.7	3.9	1.0	0.4	0.0
Sex:					
Male	95.9	2.6	0.9	0.5	0.2
Female	95.7	2.8	0.9	0.5	0.1
Race:					
White	95.0	3.2	1.1	0.6	0.1
Black	98.4	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.0
Hispanic	96.2	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
SES:					
High	96.2	2.4	0.5	0.7	0.2
Medium	94.7	3.1	1.5	0.6	0.1
Low	96.6	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.0
Region:					
North	96.6	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.3
Central	94.5	3.8	1.2	0.6	0.0
South	95.8	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.0

TABLE 46.

BARBITURATES

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	95.2	2.1	1.7	0.6	0.5
Grade:					
10	96.0	1.5	2.0	0.3	0.2
11	95.1	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.7
12	94.6	3.1	1.2	0.7	0.5
Sex:					
Male	95.6	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.6
Female	94.9	2.2	1.9	0.6	0.4
Race:					
White	94.4	2.5	1.8	0.7	0.5
Black	97.8	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.0
Hispanic	97.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.4
SES:					
High	96.0	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.7
Medium	93.9	2.3	2.5	1.0	0.4
Low	95.9	2.2	1.2	0.4	0.4
Region:					
North	95.7	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.6
Central	95.4	1.9	1.8	0.6	0.3
South	94.0	3.2	1.6	0.7	0.4

TABLE 47.

BARBITURATES

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	97.2	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.2
Grade:					
10	97.1	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.2
11	97.0	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.4
12	97.5	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.1
Sex:					
Male	97.4	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Female	97.0	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.1
Race:					
White	96.5	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.3
Black	99.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	98.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
SES:					
High	98.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3
Medium	95.5	2.7	1.3	0.2	0.4
Low	98.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.0
Region:					
North	98.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3
Central	96.6	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.2
South	96.0	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.2

TABLE 48.

HEROIN

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	98.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4
Grade:					
10	98.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
11	98.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.7
12	98.3	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2
Sex:					
Male	97.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.8
Female	98.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Race:					
White	98.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4
Black	98.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.6
Hispanic	98.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0
SES:					
High	98.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5
Medium	98.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5
Low	98.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
Region:					
North	98.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5
Central	98.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5
South	98.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.2

TABLE 49.

INHALANTS

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	87.3	6.1	3.0	2.5	1.1
Grade:					
10	92.2	4.1	1.8	1.4	0.5
11	88.3	5.7	3.0	1.6	1.5
12	81.9	8.6	3.8	4.5	1.3
Sex:					
Male	85.7	6.0	3.7	3.0	1.6
Female	88.9	6.1	2.3	2.0	0.7
Race:					
White	83.7	7.7	3.9	3.3	1.5
Black	96.1	2.5	1.2	0.2	0.0
Hispanic	95.4	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
SES:					
High	86.5	4.9	3.2	3.5	1.9
Medium	84.1	8.2	3.7	3.0	1.1
Low	91.8	4.9	2.0	0.9	0.5
Region:					
North	91.0	4.1	2.1	1.8	1.1
Central	82.8	8.1	4.0	3.7	1.5
South	86.0	7.6	3.3	2.2	0.9

TABLE 50.

INHALANTS

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	92.2	3.7	2.3	1.2	0.6
Grade:					
10	94.9	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.3
11	92.4	3.6	2.0	1.0	0.9
12	89.7	5.1	3.2	1.6	0.3
Sex:					
Male	90.9	4.1	2.7	1.6	0.8
Female	93.5	3.3	2.0	0.9	0.3
Race:					
White	89.9	4.8	3.0	1.6	0.7
Black	97.9	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	97.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5
SES:					
High	90.3	4.1	2.9	1.9	0.8
Medium	90.2	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.6
Low	96.3	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.3
Region:					
North	93.9	2.8	1.7	1.0	0.6
Central	89.1	4.9	3.5	1.8	0.8
South	93.0	3.8	2.0	1.1	0.2

TABLE 51.

GLUE

Lifetime Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	Never	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	88.8	7.4	2.3	0.7	0.9
Grade:					
10	89.6	6.8	2.1	0.7	0.9
11	89.7	6.6	2.2	0.4	1.1
12	87.4	8.9	2.3	1.0	0.4
Sex:					
Male	87.2	8.0	2.9	0.9	1.1
Female	90.4	6.8	1.6	0.5	0.6
Race:					
White	87.4	8.5	2.6	0.7	0.8
Black	92.4	4.9	1.9	0.2	0.6
Hispanic	91.2	5.7	1.3	0.4	1.3
SES:					
High	89.0	7.1	1.8	1.0	1.1
Medium	88.2	7.7	2.4	0.5	1.2
Low	89.3	7.3	2.5	0.6	0.3
Region:					
North	89.6	6.5	2.0	0.6	1.3
Central	87.4	8.8	2.6	0.6	0.5
South	89.0	7.2	2.3	1.0	0.6

TABLE 52.

GLUE

Annual Frequency of Use by Major Subgroups (Percent)

	None	1-2	3-9	10-39	40+
Total	96.5	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.4
Grade:					
10	95.9	2.4	1.4	0.0	0.4
11	96.1	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.6
12	97.6	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Sex:					
Male	95.3	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.6
Female	97.7	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.3
Race:					
White	96.3	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.4
Black	97.8	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.0
Hispanic	96.1	1.2	1.3	0.0	1.3
SES:					
High	96.2	2.3	0.9	0.1	0.5
Medium	96.2	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.6
Low	97.2	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
Region:					
North	96.4	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.5
Central	96.6	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.4
South	96.8	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.2

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR SUBGROUPS

Sample Distribution by Major Subgroups

GEOGRAPHIC REGION	No. Students	Percent
North	1,245	47.0
Central	810	30.6
South	592	22.4
Total	2,647	100.0

SES	No. Students	Percent
High	813	30.7
Medium	967	36.5
Low	867	32.8
Total	2,647	100.0

SEX	No. Students	Percent
Male	1,285	48.6
Female	1,360	51.4
Total	2,645 *	100.0

GRADE	No. Students	Percent
10	839	32.0
11	889	33.9
12	883	33.7
Other	13	0.5
Total	2,624 **	99.5

RACE/ETHNICITY	No. Students	Percent
Black	401	15.3
White	1,815	69.1
Hispanic	253	9.6
Other	159	6.1
Total	2,628 ***	100.0

* No response to this item by 2 students.
** No response to this item by 23 students.
*** No response to this item by 19 students.

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE WFIGHTING PROCEDURE

Sample Weighting Procedure

The sample chosen for this study essentially constitutes a stratified random sample, i.e., a series of random samples drawn within different strata of the target population. As reported in the text of this report, two variables provided the basis of the sample stratification. The population was stratified by geographical region and socioeconomic status as determined by the State Department of Education's District Factor Groupings. The result of those categorizations was nine sampling cells, indicated in Table A along with the applicable student population per cell.

TABLE A. STUDENT POPULATION BY SAMPLING CELL

REGION	SES			
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	TOTAL
NORTH	41,794	27,077	35,483	104,354
CENTRAL	16,918	38,082	12,848	67,848
SOUTH	9,453	15,839	24,337	49,629
TOTAL	68,165	80,998	72,668	221,831

As is apparent from Table A, the total population is disproprotionately distributed among the stratified sampling cells. Therefore, some adjustment in the sampling procedure, or a system of sample weighting, must be employed

in order to allow for generalization of the data to the population as a whole. Toward that end, adjustments were made in the number of schools randomly selected in each sampling cell. Table B indicates the ratio of the smallest sampling cell (South-High) to all other cells.

TABLE B. RATIO SMALLEST CELL TO OTHER CELLS

REGION	SES		
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
NORTH	4.4	2.9	3.8
CENTRAL	1.8	4.0	1.4
SOUTH	1.0	1.7	2.6

On the basis of Table B, the following schedule is utilized for selecting schools within each cell.

Sample Cell	No. Schools Selected
North - High	8
Medium	4
Low	6
Central - High	4
Medium	6
Low	2
South - High	2
Medium	3
Low	5
Total	40

The sampling scheme thus involves a multi-stage random selection process. First, high schools were randomly selected within each stratum, with the number of schools per stratum as indicated above. In addition, the actual administration of the survey instrument made it necessary that samples be drawn within selected schools. Although the school per strata sample did make some adjustment regarding the proportional distribution of the sample, further refinement was necessary. Table C compares the proportion of the total population represented in each cell with the proportion of the sample population so represented.

TABLE C. TOTAL POPULATION/SAMPLE POPULATION BY SAMPLING CELL

STRATUM		STRATUM POPULATION	% TOTAL POPULATION	SAMPLE SIZE	% TOTAL SAMPLE
NORTH	High	41,794	18.8405	526	19.8716
	Medium	27,077	12.2061	242	9.1424
	Low	35,483	15.9955	390	14.7337
CENTRAL	High	16,918	7.6265	266	10.0491
	Medium	38,082	17.1671	404	15.2626
	Low	12,848	5.7918	125	4.7223
SOUTH	High	9,453	4.2614	159	6.0068
	Medium	15,839	7.1401	216	8.1602
	Low	24,337	10.9710	319	12.0514
TOTAL		221,831	100.0000	2,647	100.0000

As can be seen from a comparison of percentage distributions, some of the sampling strata have been slightly over-represented (e.g., South-High), while some strata have been under-represented (e.g., North-Medium). In order to more accurately treat the individual samples in the aggregate, as a total population estimate, adjustments were made to the sample proportions to conform to the total population projections. The effect of each case was multiplied by an adjustment or weighting factor, calculated for each cell as - $\frac{\text{proportion in total population}}{\text{proportion in sample}}$.

Table D reports the weights assigned to the cases comprising each sampling cell.

TABLE D. WEIGHTED POPULATION

STRATUM		PROPORTION TOTAL POPULATION	PROPORTION SAMPLE	WEIGHT
NORTH	High	18.8405	19.8716	0.9481
	Medium	12.2061	9.1424	1.3351
	Low	15.9955	14.7337	1.0856
CENTRAL	High	7.6265	10.0491	0.7589
	Medium	17.1671	15.2626	1.1248
	Low	5.7918	4.7223	1.2265
SOUTH	High	4.2614	6.0068	0.7094
	Medium	7.1401	8.1602	0.8750
	Low	10.9710	12.0514	0.9104
TOTAL		100.0000	100.0000	8.9738

APPENDIX C

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Statistical Significance

The question we confront when noting trends or change between the 1986 and 1989 surveys is whether the two groups really differ with respect to the characteristic being reported, e.g., lifetime use of marijuana or use of alcohol in the past month. The reporting of statistical significance is intended solely to gauge the degree of certainty with which one can reject the hypothesis that the two student populations surveyed are the same with respect to some aspect of substance use. The hypothesis we test, the null hypothesis, is that the 1986 and 1989 student populations do not differ with regard to the characteristics we are examining. Findings of statistical significance in this report are indicated by notations corresponding to a given probability that the null hypothesis is true, i.e., that the two student populations do not differ. The following notions are utilized:

$$s = p < .05$$
$$ss = p < .01$$
$$sss = p < .001$$

The analyses of differences between the 1986 and 1989 surveys have been conducted utilizing the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) chi square statistics provided by the crosstabulation and frequency procedure. In addition, the analyses of differences among subgroups within the 1989 survey were performed utilizing the SAS analysis of variance procedure.

APPENDIX D

MODIFICATIONS TO AMPHETAMINE SURVEY ITEMS

Modifications to Amphetamine Survey Items

In the 1986 survey modifications were introduced in the items dealing with amphetamine use. These changes were made to correct what is believed to have been the inclusion of over-the-counter diet and stay-awake pills by some students reporting amphetamine use. The advertising and sale of such substances has increased markedly since the initial administration of this survey in 1980. It is believed a substantial portion of amphetamine use reported in earlier administration of this survey can be attributed to use of these products. Pre-test results indicate that reported rates of amphetamine use in 1986 decrease by almost 20% for lifetime prevalence to as much as 40% for thirty day prevalence as a direct result of modifications to survey item content.

Growth in the use and purchase of over-the-counter stimulants during this decade is such that we cannot assume that the proportion of reported amphetamine use attributable to those products has remained constant since the first survey administration in 1980. Variation in that proportion present a formidable problem in any effort to adjust rates from prior surveys for purposes of comparison with the 1986 and 1989 versions of the survey items regarding amphetamines. Serious consideration was given to this issue prior to the decision in 1986 to utilize the modified version of the amphetamine questions. In essence, direct

comparability is the price we paid for increased validity in efforts to measure amphetamine use among the state's high school population. For that reason, no trend data regarding the use of amphetamines from the 1980 and 1983 surveys have been included in this report. It is certain, however, that the rates we have reported for 1986 and 1989 are decidedly more accurate that they would have been had earlier versions of the applicable questionnaire items been used.

APPENDIX E

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

NEW JERSEY

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL SURVEY

DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE

1989

INTRODUCTION

This questionnaire is part of a statewide study of alcohol and drug use among youth. It is being conducted by the Attorney General in cooperation with the Departments of Education and Health and is an attempt to understand your feelings about this subject. The questions ask your opinions about a number of things--the way things are now and the way you think they ought to be in the future. In a sense, many of your answers on this questionnaire will count as "votes" on many important issues.

If this study is to be helpful, it is important that you answer each question as thoughtfully and honestly as possible. All your answers will be kept strictly confidential and will never be seen by anyone who knows you. Your answers will never be used in any way against you. To help keep your answers absolutely anonymous, we ask that you do not put your name anywhere on this questionnaire or on the answer sheet.

This study is completely voluntary. If there is any question that you do not want to answer for any reason, just leave it blank. Remember, it is your honest opinion that we want; there are no right or wrong answers to these questions.

Thank you for being an important part of our study.

Instructions

You should have a questionnaire containing 138 questions and a single page, two-sided answer sheet. Please make sure you have both an answer sheet and a complete questionnaire. Raise your hand if you are missing any pages, and you will be given a new set of materials.

Do not write your name on the answer sheet. We want the questionnaire to remain anonymous.

Before you begin, make sure that your answer sheet begins with a number 1. If it does not, turn the answer sheet to the other side.

Answer all questions only on the answer sheet with a #2 pencil. If you do not have a pencil, raise your hand and one will be provided. Fill in the letter of the answer you select. For example, on question number 1, if you are male, shade in the letter A on your answer sheet. If you are female, you should fill in the letter B on your answer sheet to answer question number 1.

MARK YOUR ANSWER TO ALL QUESTIONS ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

USE PENCIL.

1. Are you:

   A. Male
   B. Female

2. How old are you?

   A. 14 years old or younger
   B. 15 years old
   C. 16 years old
   D. 17 years old
   E. 18 years old
   F. 19 years old
   G. 20 years old

3. What grade are you in?

   A. 10th
   B. 11th
   C. 12th
   D. Other

4. What grades do you usually get?

   A. Mostly A's
   B. Mostly B's
   C. Mostly C's
   D. Mostly D's
   E. Mostly F's

5. Which of the following do you intend to do first after you finish high school?

   A. Attend a two-year college
   B. Attend a four-year college
   C. Obtain technical or job-related training
   D. Take a job without further training
   E. Join the armed forces
   F. Other
   G. Don't know

6. Are you:

   A. Black or Afro-American
   B. White
   C. Hispanic
   D. Other

7. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

   A. Yes
   B. No

8. How frequently do you smoke cigarettes at the present time?

   A. Never
   B. On occasion
   C. Less than half a pack a day
   D. Half a pack to a pack a day
   E. More than one pack a day

9. How did you get your most recent cigarettes?

   A. I have never smoked cigarettes
   B. Purchased from a store
   C. Purchased from a vending machine
   D. From a friend
   E. Other

10. Have you ever received free samples or prizes (boardwalk, fair, etc.) of a tobacco product (cigarettes, moist snuff, etc.)?

   A. Yes
   B. No

11. When did you first smoke cigarettes?

   A. I have never smoked cigarettes
   B. 6th grade or earlier
   C. 7th-8th grade
   D. 9th grade
   E. 10th grade
   F. 11th grade
   G. 12th grade

12. Would you like to stop smoking?

   A. I have never smoked cigarettes
   B. I have smoked but am not smoking now
   C. Yes
   D. No

13. If people smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?

   A. No risk
   B. Slight risk
   C. Medium risk
   D. Great risk
   E. I don't know

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT MARIJUANA.

14. How hard do you think it would be for you to get marijuana (grass, pot, dope) if you wanted some?

    A. Very easy
    B. Easy
    C. Hard
    D. Very hard
    E. Probably impossible

15. Where would you <u>most</u> likely get marijuana if you want some?

    A. I couldn't get it
    B. From members of my family
    C. From other students or friends
    D. From adults I know
    E. From strangers
    F. Grow my own

16. Do you think you will be using marijuana ten years from now?

    A. I definitely will
    B. I probably will
    C. I am unsure
    D. I probably will not
    E. I definitely will not

17. If people smoke marijuana <u>occasionally</u>, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?

    A. No risk
    B. Slight risk
    C. Medium risk
    D. Great risk
    E. I don't know

18. If people smoke marijuana <u>regularly</u>, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?

    A. No risk
    B. Slight risk
    C. Medium risk
    D. Great risk
    E. I don't know

19. Do you think it is wrong if a person uses marijuana <u>occasionally</u>?

    A. Very wrong
    B. Slightly wrong
    C. Not wrong at all

20. Do you think it is wrong if a person uses marijuana regularly?

A. Very wrong
B. Slightly wrong
C. Not wrong at all

21. There has been much talk about whether or not marijuana use should be made legal. What do you think should be done?

A. It should be a crime for everyone
B. It should be a crime only for people under 18 years
C. It should be a minor violation, like a parking ticket, for everyone
D. It should be a minor violation, like a parking ticket, only for people under 18 years
E. It should be legal
F. No opinion

22. If it were legal to use marijuana, should it also be legal to sell marijuana?

A. No
B. Yes, but only to adults
C. Yes, to anyone

23. If marijuana were legal to use and legally available, which of the following would you be most likely to do?

A. Not use it, even if it were legal and available
B. Try it for the first time
C. Use it less often than I do now
D. Use it as often as I do now
E. Use it more often than I do now

24. How many times have you used marijuana in your lifetime?

A. Never
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

IF YOU SELECTED ANSWER A TO QUESTION 24, SKIP QUESTIONS 25 THROUGH 34; THEN GO TO QUESTION 35. IF YOU SELECTED ANSWERS B, C, D, OR E TO QUESTION 24, CONTINUE ON WITH QUESTION 25.

25. How many times have you used marijuana in the last year?

A. I have not used marijuana in the last year
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

26. How many times have you used marijuana in the last 30 days?

A. I have not used marijuana in the last 30 days
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

27. When did you first use marijuana?

A. 6th grade or earlier
B. 7th-8th grade
C. 9th grade
D. 10th grade
E. 11th grade
F. 12th grade

LISTED BELOW ARE A FEW REASONS PEOPLE GIVE FOR SMOKING MARIJUANA. CHOOSE THE ANSWERS THAT APPLY TO YOU AND MARK THEM ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

I smoke marijuana:

		True	False
28.	because I like to get high	A	B
29.	because my friends use it	A	B
30.	to escape my problems	A	B
31.	because members of my family use it	A	B
32.	to enjoy myself at a party	A	B
33.	because it makes me feel more comfortable when I am with other people	A	B

34. When you use marijuana do you usually get:

A. No effect at all
B. Slightly high or silly
C. High
D. Very stoned
E. Passed out

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT OTHER DRUGS.

35. How many times have you used hallucinogens (such as trips, angel dust, dust, PCP, LSD, Acid, Mescaline, Psilocybin, etc.) in your lifetime?

A. Never
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

36. How many times have you used hallucinogens in the last year?

A. I have never used hallucinogens
B. I have used hallucinogens, but not in the last year
C. 1 or 2 times
D. 3 to 9 times
E. 10 to 39 times
F. 40 or more times

37. How many times have you used hallucinogens in the last 30 days?

A. I have never used hallucinogens
B. I have used hallucinogens, but not in the last 30 days
C. 1 or 2 times
D. 3 to 9 times
E. 10 to 39 times
F. 40 or more times

38. When did you first use hallucinogens?

A. I have never used hallucinogens
B. 6th grade or earlier
C. 7th-8th grade
D. 9th grade
E. 10th grade
F. 11th grade
G. 12th grade

39. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get hallucinogens if you wanted some?

A. Very easy
B. Easy
C. Hard
D. Very hard
E. Probably impossible

40. How many times have you used cocaine (coke, crack, free base, blow, snow etc.) in your lifetime?

A. Never
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

41. How many times have you used cocaine in the last year?

A. I have never used cocaine
B. I have used cocaine, but not in the last year
C. 1 or 2 times
D. 3 to 9 times
E. 10 to 39 times
F. 40 or more times

42. How many times have you used cocaine in the last 30 days?

A. I have never used cocaine
B. I have used cocaine, but not in the last 30 days
C. 1 or 2 times
D. 3 to 9 times
E. 10 to 39 times
F. 40 or more times

43. When did you first use cocaine?

A. I have never used cocaine
B. 6th grade or earlier
C. 7th-8th grade
D. 9th grade
E. 10th grade
F. 11th grade
G. 12th grade

44. How hard do you think it would be to get cocaine if you wanted some?

A. Very easy
B. Easy
C. Hard
D. Very hard
E. Probably impossible

45. When you use cocaine do you usually

A. I have never used cocaine
B. snort it
C. smoke it - crack
D. smoke it - free base
E. inject it

46. Have you ever used crack?

A. Yes
B. No

47. How many times in your lifetime have you used amphetamines (such as uppers, bennies, crank, speed, etc.) which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?

A. Never
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

48. How many times in the last year have you used amphetamines which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?

A. I have never used amphetamines which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
B. I have used amphetamines which were not prescribed for me by a doctor, but not in the last year
C. 1 or 2 times
D. 3 to 9 times
E. 10 to 39 times
F. 40 or more times

49. How many times in the last 30 days have you used amphetamines which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?

A. I have never used amphetamines which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
B. I have used amphetamines which were not prescribed for me by a doctor, but not in the last 30 days
C. 1 or 2 times
D. 3 to 9 times
E. 10 to 39 times
F. 40 or more times

50. When did you first use amphetamines which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?

A. I have never used amphetamines which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
B. 6th grade or earlier
C. 7th-8th grade
D. 9th grade
E. 10th grade
F. 11th grade
G. 12th grade

51. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get amphetamines if you wanted some?

A. Very easy
B. Easy
C. Hard
D. Very hard
E. Probably impossible

52. How many times in your lifetime have you used barbiturates (such as downers, quaaludes, blues, doridens, seconals, yellows, rainbows, etc.) which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?

A. Never
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

53. How many times in the last year have you used barbiturates which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?

A. I have never used barbiturates which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
B. I have used barbiturates which were not prescribed for me by a doctor, but not in the last year
C. 1 or 2 times
D. 3 to 9 times
E. 10 to 39 times
F. 40 or more times

54. How many times in the last 30 days have you used barbiturates which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?

A. I have never used barbiturates which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
B. I have used barbiturates which were not prescribed for me by a doctor, but not in the last 30 days
C. 1 or 2 times
D. 3 to 9 times
E. 10 to 39 times
F. 40 or more times

55. When did you first use barbiturates which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?

A. I have never used barbiturates which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
B. 6th grade or earlier
C. 7th-8th grade
D. 9th grade
E. 10th grade
F. 11th grade
G. 12th grade

56. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get barbiturates if you wanted some?

A. Very easy
B. Easy
C. Hard
D. Very hard
E. Probably impossible

57. How many times in your lifetime have you used tranquilizers (such as valium, V's, librium, ativan, etc.) which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?

A. Never
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

58. How many times in the last year have you used tranquilizers which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?

A. I have never used tranqulizers which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
B. I have used tranquilizers which were not prescribed for me by a doctor, but not in the last year
C. 1 or 2 times
D. 3 to 9 times
E. 10 to 39 times
F. 40 or more times

59. How many times in the last 30 days have you used tranquilizers which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?

A. I have never used tranquilizers which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
B. I have used tranquilizers which were not prescribed for me by a doctor, but not in the last 30 days
C. 1 or 2 times
D. 3 to 9 times
E. 10 to 39 times
F. 40 or more times

60. When did you first use tranquilizers which were not prescribed for you by a doctor?

A. I have never used tranquilizers which were not prescribed for me by a doctor
B. 6th grade or earlier
C. 7th-8th grade
D. 9th grade
E. 10th grade
F. 11th grade
G. 12th grade

61. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get tranquilizers if you wanted some?

A. Very easy
B. Easy
C. Hard
D. Very hard
E. Probably impossible

62. How many times have you sniffed glue to get high in your lifetime?

A. Never
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

63. How many times have you sniffed glue to get high in the last year?

A. I have never sniffed glue to get high
B. I have sniffed glue to get high, but not in the last year
C. 1 or 2 times
D. 3 to 9 times
E. 10 to 39 times
F. 40 or more times

64. How many times have you sniffed glue to get high in the last 30 days?

A. I have never sniffed glue to get high
B. I have sniffed glue to get high, but not in the last 30 days
C. 1 or 2 times
D. 3 to 9 times
E. 10 to 39 times
F. 40 or more times

65. When did you first sniff glue to get high?

A. I have never sniffed glue to get high
B. 6th grade or earlier
C. 7th-8th grade
D. 9th grade
E. 10th grade
F. 11th grade
G. 12th grade

66. How many times have you used inhalants other than glue (amyl or butyl nitrite, whipits, nitrous oxide, carbona, rush, etc.) to get high in your lifetime?

A. Never
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

67. How many times have you used inhalants other than glue to get high in the last year?

A. I have never used inhalants other than glue to get high
B. I have used inhalants other than glue to get high, but not in the last year
C. 1 or 2 times
D. 3 to 9 times
E. 10 to 39 times
F. 40 or more times

68. How many times have you used inhalants other than glue to get high in the last 30 days?

A. I have never used inhalants other than glue to get high
B. I have used inhalants other than glue to get high, but not in the last 30 days
C. 1 or 2 times
D. 3 to 9 times
E. 10 to 39 times
F. 40 or more times

69. When did you first use inhalants other than glue to get high?

A. I have never used inhalants other than glue to get high
B. 6th grade or earlier
C. 7th-8th grade
D. 9th grade
E. 10th grade
F. 11th grade
G. 12th grade

70. How many times have you used heroin in your lifetime?

A. Never
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

71. How many times have you used cough syrup to get high in your lifetime?

A. Never
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

72. During the past year, has anyone tried to sell or give you marijuana or other drugs during school hours?

A. Never
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT APPLIES TO QUESTIONS 73 THROUGH 79. PLEASE BE SURE TO MARK AN ANSWER ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET FOR EACH REASON FOLLOWING THE STATEMENT.

Which of the following reasons might prevent you from using drugs or marijuana, substances you might otherwise want to use?

73. Religious values

A. Yes
B. No

74. Disapproval of parents

A. Yes
B. No

75. Disapproval of friends

A. Yes
B. No

76. Fear of getting bad grades in school

A. Yes
B. No

77. Fear of getting into trouble with the law

A. Yes
B. No

78. Fear of physcial harm

A. Yes
B. No

79. Nothing would prevent me

A. True
B. False

ANSWER QUESTIONS 80 THROUGH 92 ONLY IF YOU HAVE EVER USED DRUGS OR MARIJUANA. IF YOU HAVE NEVER USED DRUGS OR MARIJUANA, GO ON TO QUESTION 93.

80. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana before school?

A. Yes
B. No

81. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana during school hours?

A. Yes
B. No

82. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana after school?

A. Yes
B. No

83. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana at school functions such as football games or dances?

A. Yes
B. No

84. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana at parties?

A. Yes
B. No

85. Have you ever used drugs or marijuana on weekends?

A. Yes
B. No

86. Have you ever used marijuana and other drugs at the same time?

A. Yes
B. No

87. Have you ever used two or more drugs (other than marijuana) at the same time?

A. Yes
B. No

88. Have you ever gotten into trouble with your family for using drugs or marijuana?

A. Yes
B. No

89. Have you ever gotten into trouble with your school for using drugs or marijuana?

A. Yes
B. No

90. Have you ever gotten into trouble with the police for using drugs or marijuana?

A. Yes
B. No

91. Have your friends ever criticized you for using drugs or marijuana?

A. Yes
B. No

92. I have used drugs or marijuana but have never gotten into trouble because of it.

A. True
B. False

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT ALCOHOL.

93. How many times have you had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, hard liquor, or mixed drinks) in your lifetime?

A. Never
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

IF YOU SELECTED ANSWER A TO QUESTION 93, SKIP QUESTIONS 94 THROUGH 110 AND GO TO QUESTION 111. IF YOU SELECTED ANSWERS B, C, D, OR E TO QUESTION 93, CONTINUE ON WITH QUESTION 94.

94. What type of alcoholic beverages do you most often drink?

A. Beer or malt liquor
B. Wine
C. Hard liquor (such as scotch, vodka, whiskey or a mixed drink)
D. Some combination of the above

95. How many times have you had alcoholic beverages in the last year?

A. I have not had alcoholic beverages in the last year
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

96. How many times have you had alcoholic beverages in the last 30 days?

A. I have not had alcoholic beverages in the last 30 days
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more times

97. When did you try your first alcoholic beverages?

A. 6th grade or earlier
B. 7th-8th grade
C. 9th grade
D. 10th grade
E. 11th grade
F. 12th grade

98. How much do you usually drink at one time?

A. A little - a few sips
B. 1 to 2 drinks
C. 3 to 4 drinks
D. 5 to 6 drinks
E. 7 to 8 drinks
F. 9 or more drinks

99. When you drink, do you usually get:

A. No effect at all
B. Slightly high or silly
C. High
D. Very drunk
E. Passed out

LISTED BELOW ARE A FEW REASONS PEOPLE HAVE FOR DRINKING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. CHOOSE THE ANSWERS THAT APPLY TO YOU AND MARK THEM ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

I drink alcoholic beverages:

		True	False
100.	because I like to get high	A	B
101.	because my friends drink	A	B
102.	to escape my problems	A	B
103.	because members of my family drink	A	B
104.	to enjoy myself at a party	A	B
105.	because it makes me feel more comfortable when I am with other people	A	B

106. Have you ever gotten into trouble with your family for drinking alcoholic beverages?

A. Yes
B. No

107. Have you ever gotten into trouble at school for drinking alcoholic beverages?

A. Yes
B. No

108. Have you ever gotten into trouble with the police for drinking alcoholic beverages?

A. Yes
B. No

109. Have your friends ever criticized you for drinking alcoholic beverages?

A. Yes
B. No

110. I drink alcoholic beverages but have never gotten into trouble because of my drinking.

A. True
B. False

111. How would you describe the drinking pattern of your mother or female guardian with whom you live?

A. She never drank
B. She used to drink but doesn't now
C. She drinks once or twice a year
D. She drinks once or twice a month
E. She drinks once or twice a week
F. She drinks everyday
G. Question does not apply

112. How would you describe the drinking pattern of your father or male guardian with whom you live?

A. He never drank
B. He used to drink but doesn't now
C. He drinks once or twice a year
D. He drinks once or twice a month
E. He drinks once or twice a week
F. He drinks everyday
G. Question does not apply

113. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, hard liquor) if you wanted some?

A. I could legally buy it
B. Very easy
C. Easy
D. Hard
E. Very hard
F. Probably impossible

114. Has knowing that your driver's license could be suspended or that obtaining a license could be delayed when you turn 17 influenced your decision to use drugs or marijuana?

A. I didn't know I could lose my license
B. It has strongly influenced my decisions
C. It has influenced my decisions a little
D. I knew it could happen, but it hasn't made any difference

115. If you were to drive (assuming you were old enough to have a license) after drinking too much, do you think you would be stopped by the police?

A. Definitely not
B. Probably not
C. Probably yes
D. Definitely yes

116. Would the chance of being stopped by the police influence your decision to drive after drinking too much?

A. It would strongly influence my decision
B. It would influence me a little
C. It is so low I don't worry about it
D. I never thought about it

117. Within the past 12 months, how often have you been a rider in a car driven by someone who has had too much to drink for safe driving?

A. Never
B. 1 or 2 times
C. 3 to 9 times
D. 10 to 39 times
E. 40 or more

118. Would you try to stop others from driving if they had been drinking?

A. Never
B. Probably no
C. Probably yes
D. Definitely yes

119. If people have 1 or 2 drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine or hard liquor) on occasion, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?

A. No risk
B. Slight risk
C. Medium risk
D. Great risk
E. I don't know

120. If people have 1 or 2 drinks almost every day, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?

A. No risk
B. Slight risk
C. Medium risk
D. Great risk
E. I don't know

121. If people have 4 or 5 drinks almost every day, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?

A. No risk
B. Slight risk
C. Medium risk
D. Great risk
E. I don't know

122. If people have 5 or more drinks once or twice each weekend, how much physical harm are they likely to risk?

A. No risk
B. Slight risk
C. Medium risk
D. Great risk
E. I don't know

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT APPLIES TO QUESTIONS 123 THROUGH 129. PLEASE BE SURE TO MARK AN ANSWER ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET FOR EACH REASON FOLLOWING THE STATEMENT.

Which of the following reasons might prevent you from using alcoholic beverages you might otherwise want to use?

123. Religious values

A. Yes
B. No

124. Disapproval of parents

A. Yes
B. No

125. Disapproval of friends

A. Yes
B. No

126. Fear of getting bad grades in school

A. Yes
B. No

127. Fear of getting into trouble with the law

A. Yes
B. No

128. Fear of physical harm

A. Yes
B. No

129. Nothing would prevent me

A. True
B. False

ANSWER QUESTIONS 130 THROUGH 135 ONLY IF YOU HAVE EVER USED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. IF YOU HAVE NEVER USED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, HAND IN YOUR PAPER TO THE INSTRUCTOR.

130. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages before school?

A. Yes
B. No

131. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages during school hours?

A. Yes
B. No

132. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages after school?

A. Yes
B. No

133. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages at school functions such as football games or dances?

A. Yes
B. No

134. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages at parties?

A. Yes
B. No

135. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages on weekends?

A. Yes
B. No

ANSWER QUESTIONS 136 THROUGH 138 ONLY IF YOU HAVE EVER USED <u>ROTH</u> ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND DRUGS OR MARIJUANA. IF YOU HAVE NEVER USED <u>BOTH</u> ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND DRUGS OR MARIJUANA YOU MAY THEN HAND IN YOUR PAPERS TO THE INSTRUCTOR.

136. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages and marijuana at the same time?

A. Yes
B. No

137. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages and drugs (other than marijuana) at the same time?

A. Yes
B. No

138. Have you ever used alcoholic beverages, marijuana, and drugs other than marijuana at the same time?

A. Yes
B. No